The Constitution 1787-1987

Living History Journal

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The Bi-Centennial Constitution Convention

HISTORIC COMMANDS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Fellow Reinactors:

The H.C.A.R. and the A.R.A.R. are proud to lend their support to the Fort Mifflin Historical Society and the Living History Association in observance of the 200th Anniversary of the Constitutional Convention to be held in the great city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on July 31, August 1 and 2, 1987.

The H.C.A.R.'s responsibility in this event will be a massing of the Colors of the Revolutionary War Era. If your unit has period colors and would like to take part, kindly send information to H.C.A.R., Melvin Zarefsky, 24 Mulford Place, Apt. 4D, Hempstead, New York, 11550.

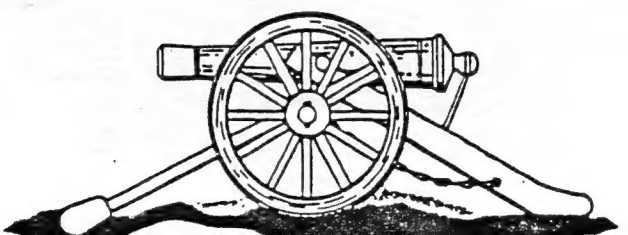
We will take part in the parade in Philadelphia as a separate entity and will set up in Old Fort Mifflin with one unit representative per flag to explain your colors to the public.

We hope your unit can come and take part in the other portions of this historic event.

More information about this event will follow from the L.H.A. soon.

Your servant,

Melvin Zarefsky
President, HCAR



LIVING HISTORY

The Eagle Standard

by David Boice Martucci

The reproduction of the Eagle Standard made especially for the LIVING HISTORY ASSOCIATION, Box 578, Wilmington, Vermont 05363 to bring about a better understanding of our past, and the people who lived it.

During the earliest days of our country, the situation regarding Flags was much different than it is today. After 1777 and the adoption by Congress of *the Stars and Stripes*, there were three basic "sub-designs" used for different purposes, the *thirteen stripes* used quite unofficially as a "Merchant Flag", the design authorized by Congress on June 14th, 1777 and often refered to as *the Marine Flag* used by our Navy, and *the Standard of the United States*, utilized primarily at the begining by the army. It is this design that is the subject of this short treatise.

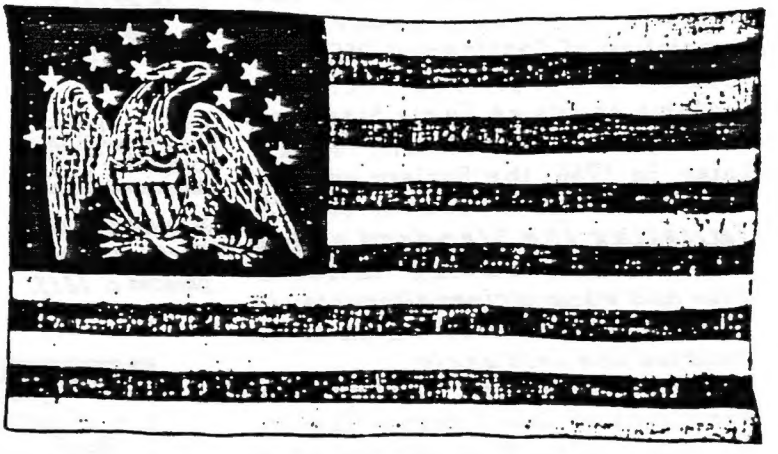


figure 1.

In 1782, after much debate and many suggestions, the U.S. Congress adopted the *Great Seal* or *Coat of Arms*, which is still basically the same today (and which can be found on the reverse side of the one dollar bill). This design features the Bald Eagle holding a shield composed of 13 *pales* (vertical stripes) representing the states and a blue *chief* (the upper third of the United States' shield) representing Congress and, in the talons of the Eagle, a bundle of arrows and some olive branches representing the authority of Congress in matters of Peace and War.

figure 2.

During the Revolutionary War, Washington corresponded on many occasions with the Board of War regarding *the standard of the U. States*, but it was not until 1783 that such Standards were supplied to the army. The actual design of these Standards is not explicitly stated in the correspondence but can be infered from other sources. The New York Historical Society possesses a homespun flag that is hand sewen and features a hand-painted Eagle reputedly of Revolutionary vintage (Figure 1). Although this flag has no authenticated history associated with it, it is similar in its details and construction to probably date from this period.

figure 3.

A Silk Standard of 13 white and red stripes with an Eagle Canton is in the possession of Independence Hall in Philadelphia (Figure 4). It's tradition states that it was presented by Congress to General Philip John Schuyler at the close of the Revolutionary War, probably sometime shortly after 1782.

A Medal presented in 1790 to General Daniel Morgan in honor of the victory at Cowpens, in 1781, shows three Eagle Standards (Figure 3).

By far the most important evidence of the usage of this design by the army comes from *the Society of Cincinnati*, the association of Continental Officiers formed in 1783. The Society's Diploma shows an Eagle Standard held by a warrior (detail, Fig. 2). Later, in 1786, the Society adopted *The Standard of the Society, of silk, imitating the Standard of the United States having thirteen blue and white stripes alternate; in the upper corner of which to be painted the bald eagle.*

Other sources also show variations of this design. Charles Wilson Peale, who served as a captain in the Revolutionary War, painted many portraits during the war and some of these show this flag. Specifically, a portrait of Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Smith of the Maryland Militia (in possession of Independence Hall) and a large group portrait (now in the State House at Annapolis) showing Washington, Lafayette, and Colonel Tench Tilghman at Yorktown.

A famous drawing by J. F. Renault of the surrender at Yorktown, made sometime before 1824, shows an Eagle Flag.

After the Revolutionary War, this design became an unofficial *government flag* used to represent the soverign nature of these States. Even on ships, where the *stars and stripes* usually was supreme, the Eagle flag could be found on official holidays and on forts and installations representing the United States around the world. (See Fig. 5, detail of a painting by Jonathan Budington of *the Cannon House and Wharf* painted probably in 1812. Note the huge flag over the fort bears 17 stripes.)

Miss Liberty with Eagle Standard painted c. 1815.

Eagle Flags became quite popular during the period from c. 1800 until the Civil War. Many examples can be cited: the flag used by General John Fremont, *the pathfinder of the west*,

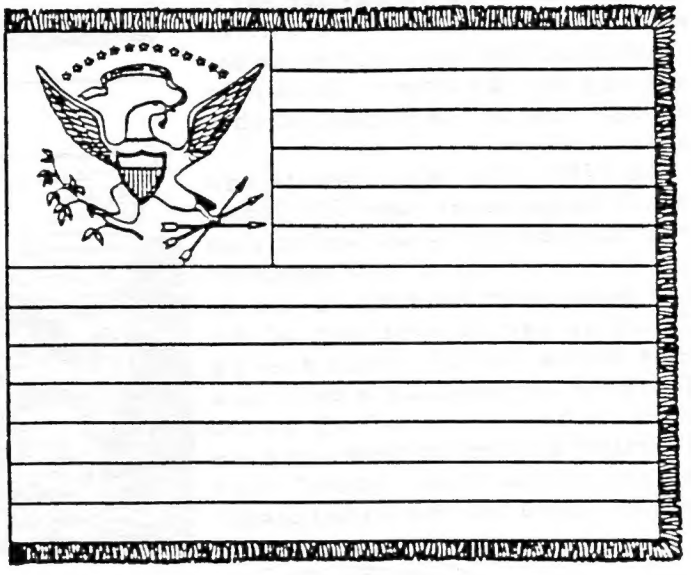


figure 4.

which subtituted a calumet or peace pipe for the olive branches so that the Indians could understand the symbolism; many of the regimental flags used in the Mexican War were Eagle Standards; during the Civil War, Northern troops frequently fought under Eagle Standards, many of which are still preserved.

It was not until 1912, actually, when the Executive Department first issued specifications detailing the exact design for United States Flags that this emblem finally fell out of use.

It is regretable that this beautiful Flag design has recieved so little attention over the last few decades.

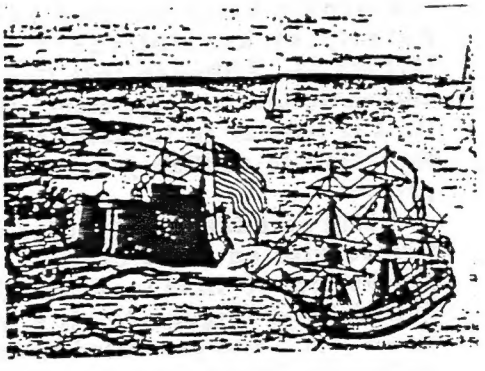


figure 5.

How long will my Flag last?

The life of a Flag depends on a great many factors: type of materials, method of construction, method of display, length of time exposed to high winds or pollutants, or the type of care you give your Flag, to name just a few. Flags should not be expected to have a long life if they are put up and left flying indefinitely. Also, if you neglect to repair the fly end as soon as it shows the slightest sign of fraying, your flag will have a much shorter life. A flag, being made of fabric, which after all is a somewhat impermanent medium, needs special care. **Never fold it wet**; wash it as you would your regular laundry when it gets soiled and then thoroughly dry it.

Nylon lasts two to three times longer than **Cotton** or **Wool** and, in addition, is easier to keep clean. It does not have the disadvantages of natural fibers (susceptibility to insect damage and a high weight-to-area ratio) and it dries very quickly. It does, however, suffer more when exposed to long periods of intense direct sunlight. In addition to fading, ultraviolet rays in large concentration tend to weaken nylon fibers and, as usually happens, they "shatter" at some point, typically in a high wind.

Petroleum products are very injurious to flag fabrics. Keep your flag away from gasoline and oil and never handle it with greasy hands. **Never** store flags in an unvented area with cleaning compounds, waxes, maintenance and janitorial chemicals; these compounds and chemicals can literally "eat" your flag. **Rust and scale** from a poorly maintained flag pole can also affect your flag. Permanent stains can result and rust (metallic oxides) actually "eats" holes in fabric.

This flag is made especially for distribution through the

LIVING HISTORY ASSOCIATION

Box 578

Wilmington, Vermont 05363

"To Keep the Ancient Traditions Alive."

The Federalist Flag was professionally researched by David Martussi, a long time member of the Living History Association. There will be 100 flags, dated, numbered from 1 to 100 and signed by Major General David Bernier the Commander of the Fort Mifflin Garrison for the Constitutional Convention.

These first 100 flags will be available from the Living History Association and Fort Miflin Historical Society only for $50.00 each postage paid. Sale of these heirlooms will cease on 1 August 1987.

An additional 100 flags will be produced but they will not be numbered, nor dated, nor signed. The price will be $40.00, postage paid.

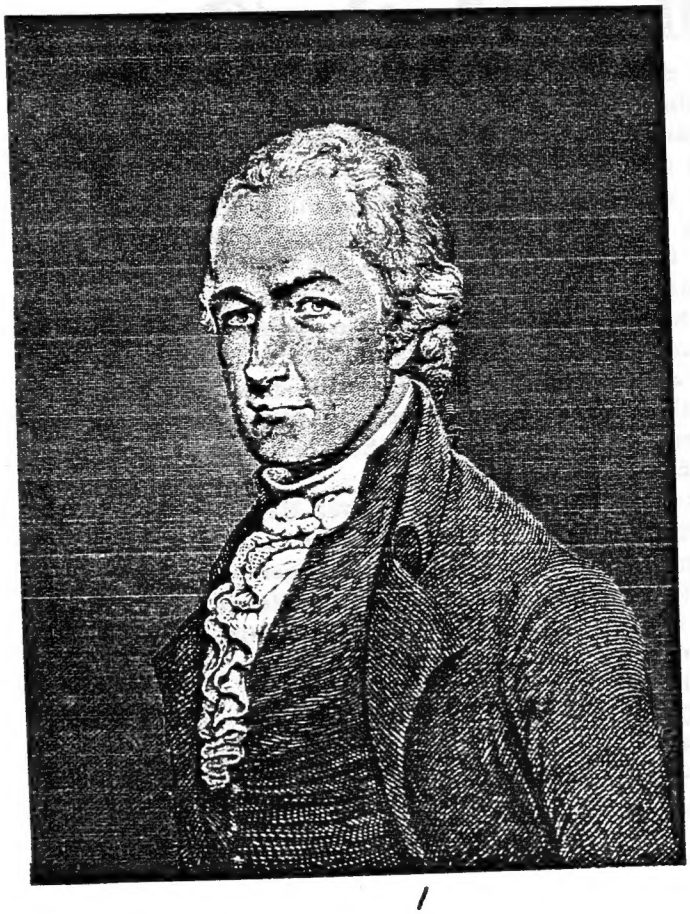
If you wish to purchase either of these please rush your name, address and phone plus a check to either the

Living History Association
Box 578
Wilmington, Vermont. 05363

or

Fort Mifflin Historic Society Inc.
4335 Osage Avenue
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 19104

Supply is absolutely limited therefore it will be on a first come first serve. Expect to receive your flags by 1 June 1987 FOR THIS summers use.



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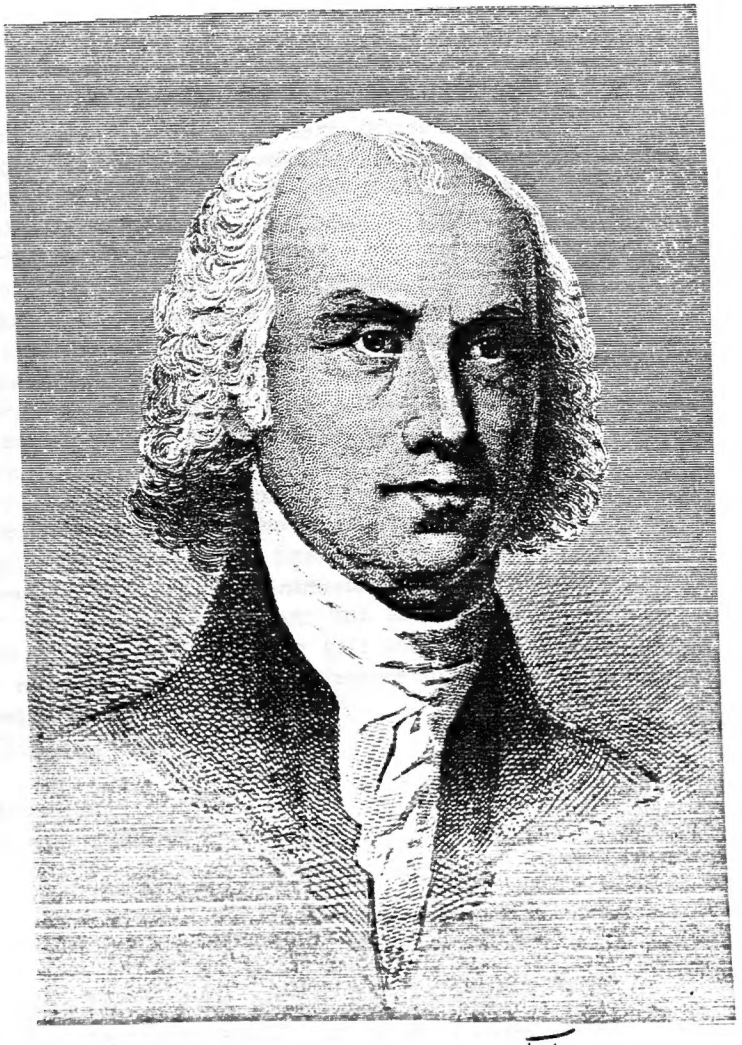
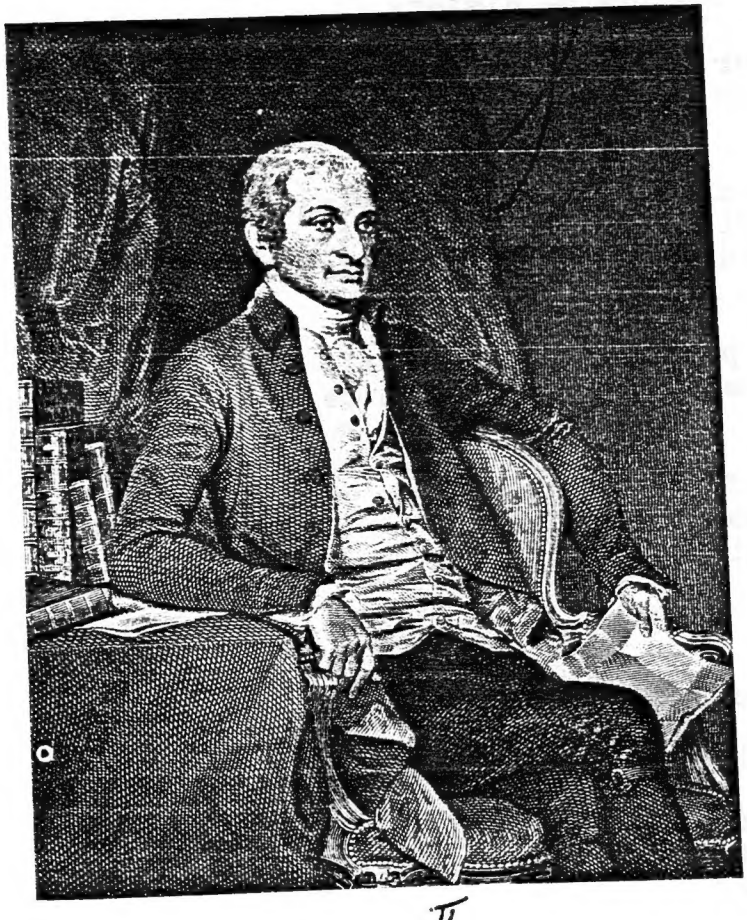


III



II

The 3 Authors of the Federalist Papers, a series of essays which swayed opinion in favor of adoption of the Constitution. # 1 Alexander Hamiliton, # 2 James Madison, # 3 John Jay.

The Constitution of the United States, a most enduring document, is published on the following pages.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES—1787.

We THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE. I.

SECTION. 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

[1] [Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.] The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

[4] When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

[5] The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION. 3. [1] The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

[2] Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

[3] No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thi[r]ty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

[4] The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

[5] The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

[6] The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

[7] Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

SECTION. 4. [1] The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

[2] The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

SECTION. 5. [1] Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

[2] Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

[3] Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.

[4] Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION. 6. [1] The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

[2] No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION. 7. [1] All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

[2] Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

[3] Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION. 8. [1] The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

[2] To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

[3] To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

[4] To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

[5] To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

[6] To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

[7] To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

[8] To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

[9] To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

[10] To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

[11] To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

[12] To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

[13] To provide and maintain a Navy;

[14] To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

[15] To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

[16] To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

[17] To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings; —And

[18] To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

SECTION. 9. [1] The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

[2] The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

[3] No Bill of Attainder or expost facto Law shall be passed.

[4] No Capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

[5] No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

[6] No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

[7] No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

[8] No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION. 10. [1] No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque or Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

[2] No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

[3] No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE. II.

SECTION. 1. [1] The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows

[2] Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[3] The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

[4] No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

[5] In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation, or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

[6] The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor dimished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

[7] Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation: — "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of the President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION. 2. [1] The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

[2] He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

[3] The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

SECTION. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

SECTION. 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION. 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

SECTION. 2. [1] The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; — to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; — to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; — to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party; — to Controversies between two or more States; — between a State and Citizens of another State — between Citizens of different States, — between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects;

[2] In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

[3] The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION. 3. [1] Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

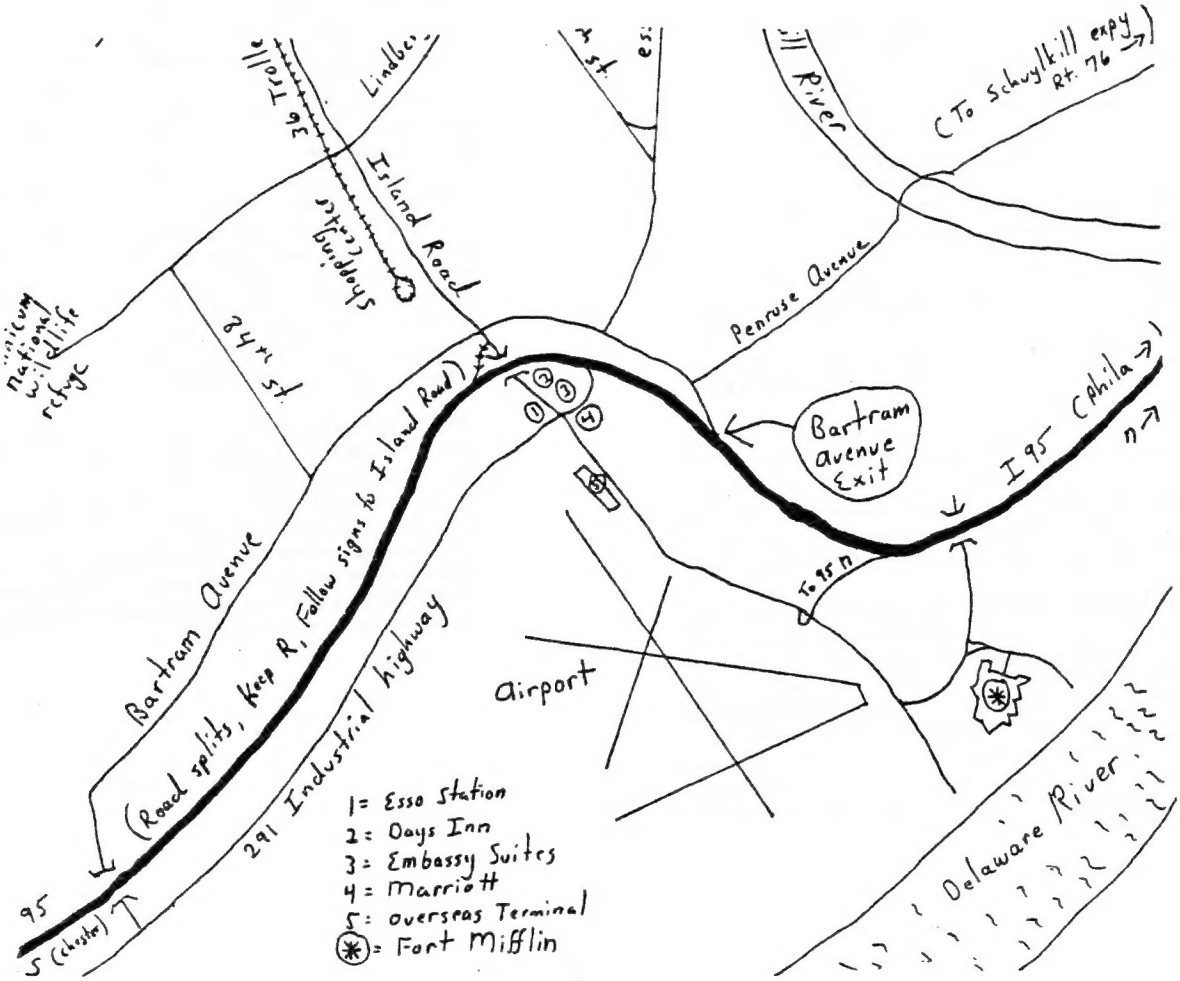
[2] The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

The Treaty of Paris

The Treaty of Paris is one of the most important documents in America's history. Signed on 3 September 1783, it is the peace treaty which brought to an end the Revolutionary War (1775-1783). In it, Britain officially recognized the independence declared by the United States in 1776. Great Britain also recognized the claim of the United States to all the land south and north of Florida — all or part of what is today the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. The treaty also attempted to define American fishing rights off Canada and to establish the border between Canada and Maine, but unfortunately left room for future arguments on these points.

Other treaties signed the same day ended Britain's war with two of the countries which helped America gain her independence, France and Spain. (The Netherlands, which also aided America, signed her peace treaty with Britain the following year.) These treaties were also important. They recognized Spanish possession of Florida and Minorca and French rights to fish off Newfoundland, to trade in India and to fortify the port of Dunkirk. A number of islands in the Caribbean changed hands and the next year the British accepted the return of Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) to the Dutch.

The negotiation of the treaties is one of the most exciting and controversial stories in 18th-century diplomatic history. America was represented in the negotiations by four of our founding fathers: Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, John Adams of Massachusetts, John Jay of New York and Henry Laurens of South Carolina. By their skill they helped to re-establish peace and to secure recognition of America's place among the community of nations. Franklin called these negotiations "the best of all works, the work of peace."



ARTICLE IV.

SECTION. 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

SECTION. 2. [1]The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

[2]A person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the Executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the Crime.

[3]No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

SECTION. 3. [1]New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislature of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

[2]The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE. VI.

[1]All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

[2]This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any States to the Contrary notwithstanding.

[3]The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

DONE in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven, and of the Independance of the United States of America the Twelfth In Witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

G°: WASHINGTON —
Presidt. and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON — NICHOLAS GILMAN

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM — RUFUS KING

Connecticut.

WM. SAML. JOHNSON — ROGER SHERMAN

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

New Jersey.

WIL: LIVINGSTON — WM. PATERSON
DAVID BREARLEY — JONA: DAYTON

Pennsylvania.

B. FRANKLIN — THOS. FITZSIMONS
THOMAS MIFFLIN — JARED INGERSOLL
ROBT. MORRIS — JAMES WILSON
GEO. CLYMER — GOUV MORRIS

Georgia.

WILLIAM FEW — ABR BALDWIN

Attest — WILLIAM JACKSON *Secretary*

THE TRIPOLITAN AFFAIR: JEFFERSON AND THE PASHA

As we sit in front of our television sets night after night watching the unfolding of the Iranian arms controversy, we are reminded of a much earlier, often forgotten, episode, in which our government was involved in an attempt to bring to heel Middle Eastern outlaws bent on humilitating the United States.

At the time of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, Thomas Jefferson was abroad, serving as our Minister to France. By March, 1801, when he walked from his boarding house to take the presidential oath of office and swear to uphold and defend the Constitution, The United States had paid nearly $2 million dollars to the North African states of Algiers, Morroco, Tripoli, and Tunis. These monies were paid either (1) for the release of American sailors captured by raiders from these states, or (2) for a shaky immunity for American vessels trading in the Mediterranean.

On March 2, 1796, the United States Senate had ratified a treaty with the Dey of Algiers. The treaty specified that, in return for a lump sum payment of $642,500 and an annual tribute of $21,600, the Dey would release American captives and grant immunity for American merchant shipping in the Mediterranean. Gruppe (1979) characterized these terms as "...utterly humiliating." As could be predicted, other rulers in the area took notice.

On May 14, 1801, a mob, reminiscent of those we have seen on television in Iran and elsewhere, appeared before the American Consulate in Tripoli and cut down the flagpole. According to Potter (1971), this was a Barbary-style declaration of war; wood was in short supply in that part of North Africa. The Pasha of Tripoli, Yusef Karamanli, was insulted because he was not paid the same amount as the Dey, and sought to soothe his pride (and his purse) by declaring war on the United States. News of the Pasha's demand for an annual payment of $20,000 reached the United States before the declaration of war, and a wave of anger and protest swept the country. The Treasury did not have the resources to pay the Pasha too. Jefferson angrily declared that "It is money thrown away. There is no end to the demands of these powers, nor any security in their promises. The real alternative before us is whether to abandon the Mediterranean or keep up a cruise on it."

Preferring action to a cowardly retreat, Jefferson dispatched a small squadron to the Mediterranean in June of 1801 under the command of Captain Richard Dale. Sailing on June 2 were the frigates President (44), Philadelphia (36), and Essex (32), accompanied by the schooner Enterprise (12). Since the United States was not yet at war, Dale was ordered to use "...the most rigorous moderation, conformity to right & reason, & suppression of all passions, which might lead to the commitment of our Peace or our honor." This was hardly the way to get the Pasha's attention. Dale's tiny squadron went on patrol off the coast of Tripoli, and saw little action except the famous encounter between the Enterprise amd the Tripoli, (14). Returning at the end of his patrol, Dale brought news of the Pasha's declaration of war and the victory over the Tripoli. In response, Congress passed a war resolution, and authorized Jefferson to use the fleet in any way he saw fit to protect American shipping in the Mediterranean.

After two years of patrolling, the United States was no closer to forcing the Pasha to moderate his demands for peace: $200,000 and reimbursement for war expenses. Furthermore, Jefferson was

very dissatisfied with the performance of his captains in the Mediterranean, considering them too concerned with rivalries among themselves and not aggressive enough against the Tripolitan forces. Part of the problem lay in the fact that the squadron commanders lacked shallow-draft ships which could get into the shallow waters along to the coast to disrupt Tripolitan shipping and chase the Pasha's fast galleys.

In the summer of 1803, a new squadron was sent to the Mediterranean under the command of little-known Edward Preble, who had been on sick leave at the time of his appointment. His force was comprised of the frigates Constitution (44) and Philadelphia (36), supported by five shallow-draft brigs and schooners and various ships already on station. Preble differed from his predecessors in one significant way--he was a fighter. His officers, all of whom were under thirty, later referred to themselves as "Preble's Boys," and many of them distinguished themselves in the War of 1812. They saw him as an aggressive commander of high professional competence who demanded the most from himself despite his ill health. They were more than willing to follow his example. Three of them, Charles Stewart, Isaac Hull, and William Bainbridge were later to command the legendary Constitution with distinction.

In October of 1803, disaster struck. William Bainbridge, commanding the Philadelphia, pursued a vessel into Tripoli harbor and ran aground. Unable to bring his guns to bear on the Tripolitan warships that surrounded him, Bainbridge had no choice but to surrender. The Tripolitans held the 300-man crew for ransom, and made plans to use the Philadelphia themselves. At high tide, she was hauled off and anchored under the walls of the Pasha's castle. Preble was determined that the Philadelphia would not be used against his fleet, and made plans to destroy her. Lietenant Stephen Decatur was ordered to take a crew of volunteers into Tripoli Harbor on the night of February 16, 1804, and burn the captured ship. Boarding the Philadelphia from the ketch Intrepid, Decatur and his 75 reckless volunteers overwhelmed the Tripolitan crew and burned the ship under the Pasha's guns. Historians would later claim that Decatur could have sailed the Philadelphia out; hindsight overlooks the fact that Preble was a stickler for obedience to orders, and Decatur had been ordered to set his prize afire, nothing more. Potter (1971) describes the reaction to this amazing feat.

> "News of the American exploit caused a widespread sensation. Lord Nelson, blockading Toulon, called the burning of the Philadelphia 'the most bold and daring act of the age.' President Jefferson, on Preble's recommendation, promoted the twenty-five-year-old Decatur to captain."

But the best was yet to come. In the summer of 1804, Preble decided that the blockade of Tripoli harbor was having no effect on the willingness of the Pasha to release his captives. On August 4, 1804, accompanied by six gunboats and two bomb ketches borrowed from the King of the Two Siclies, Preble sailed the Constitution into the harbor under the guns of the fortress and commenced to bombard the Pasha's stronghold. The Tripolitans came out in their fast gunboats and engaged the smaller craft. In

fierce hand-to-hand fighting led by Stephen Decatur, the Americans utterly defeated the Tripolitans; six of the gunboats were captured, and three fled. Silencing the shore batteries, Preble and his American gunners sank a number of merchantmen and threw fifty rounds into the castle and the town. When it became apparent that the Americans were coming in, Karamanli ordered that Captain Bainbridge be brought to his apartments to witness the defeat of his comrades. Bainbridge has left us a description of the scene.

> "At the commencement of the bombardment, the Pasha surveyed the squadron from his palace windows, and affected to ridicule any attempt which might be made to injure either the batteries or the city. He promised the spectators on the terraces that rare sport would presently be enjoyed by observing the triumph of his boats over the Americans. In a few minutes, however, he became covinced of his error, and precipitately retreated with a humble and aching heart to his bomb-proof chamber."

Unfortunately, several more bombardments of Tripoli failed to show the Pasha the error of his ways. In September of 1804, Captain Samuel Barron arrived with reinforcements, and, because he was senior to Preble, took over command of the squadron. Preble, refusing to become second in command, resigned and departed for home, receiving the thanks of Jefferson and the Congress. He died of tuberculosis in 1807 at the age of forty-six.

Continuation of an effective blockade, combined with a land attack into Tripolitan territory led by Naval Agent William Eaton and the Pasha's brother brought the Pasha to his senses. Fearing for his throne, the Pasha agreed to a peace treaty which included provisions for payment of $60,000 for the release of the Philadelphia prisoners and a promise not to harrass American shipping further.

Out of this early episode in Mediterranean trouble-shooting came the United States Navy, with a core of young officers who would acquit them-selves well in the coming war with England. Admiral Nelson, watching the expert seamanship on the Constitution at Gibralter, had the last word: "In the handling of those transatlantic ships lies a nucleus of trouble for the navy of Britain."

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(See Kenneth Roberts' LYDIA BAILEY for an excellent fictional account.)

JOHN JAY AND THE FEDERALIST PAPERS

Historians generally recognize the "Federalist Papers" as one of the most successful public education campaigns in our nation's history. John Jay, patriot, Secretary for Foreign Affairs under the Confederation, and our first chief justice under the Constitution, wrote five of these essays. In October of 1787, Jay wrote and published the second of the "Federalist Papers"; he wrote forcefully on the necessity of having one Union rather than several confederacies.

The FEDERALIST, No. 2

To the People of the State of New-York

"WHEN the people of America reflect that they are now called upon to decide a question, which, in its consequences, must prove one of the most important that ever engaged their attention, the propriety of their taking a very comprehensive, as well as a very serious, view of it, will be evident.

Nothing is more certain than the indispensable necesity of government, and it is equally undeniable, that whenever and however it is instituted, the people must cede to it some forme of their natural rights, in order to vest it with requisite powers. It is well worthy of consideration therefore, whether it would conduce more to the interest of the people of America, that they should, to all general purposes, be one nation, under one federal government, or that they should divide themselves into separate confederacies, and give to the head of each, the same kind of powers which they are advised to place in one national government.

It has until lately been a received and uncontradicted opinion, that the prosperity of the people of America depended on their continuing firmly united, and the wishes, prayers and efforts of our best and wisest citizens have been constantly directed to that object. But Politicians now appear, who insist that this opinion is erroneous, and that instead of looking for safety and happiness in unison, we ought to seek it in a division of the States into distinct confederacies or sovereignties-- However extraordinary this new doctrine may appear, it nevertheless has its advocates; and certain characters who were much opposed to it formerly, are at present of the number--Whatever may be the arguments or inducements which have wrought this change in the sentiments and declaratins of these gentlement, it certainly would not be wise in the people at large to adopt these new political tenets, without being fully convinced that they are founded in truth and sound policy.

It has often given me pleasure to observe, that independent America was not composed of detached and different territories, but that one connected, fertile, wide-spreading country was the portion of our western sons of liberty. Providence has in a particular manner blessed it with a variety of soils and productions, and watered it with innumerable streams. for the delight and accomodation of its inhabitants. A succession of navigable waters forms a kind of chain round its borders, as if to bind it together; while the most noble rivers in the world, running at convenient distacnes, present them with highways for the easy communication of friendly aids, and the mutual transportation and exchange of their various commodities.

With equal pleasure I have as often taken notice, that Providence has been pleased to give this one connected country to one united people--a people descended from the same ancestors, speaking the same language, professing the same religion, attached to the same

principles of government, very similar in their manners and customs, and who, by their joint counsels, arms, and efforts, fighting side by side throught a long and bloody war, have nobly established general liberty and independence.

This country and this people seem to have been made for each other, and it appears as if it was the design of Providence, that an inheritance so proper and convenient for a band of brethren, united to each other by the strongest ties, should never be split into a number of unsocial, jealous, and alien sovereignties.

Similar sentiments have hitherto prevailed among all orders and denominations of men among us. To all general purposes we have uniformly been one people; each individual citizen everywhere enjoying the same national rights, privilieges, and protection. As a nation we have made peace and war; as a nation we have vanquished our common enemies; as a nation we have formed alliances, and made treaties, and entered into various compacts and conventions with foreign states.

A strong sense of the value and blessings of union induced the people, at a very early period, to institute a federal government to preserve and perpetuate it. They formed it almost as soon as they had a political existence; nay, at a time when their habitations were in flames, when many of their citizens were bleeding, and when the progress of hostility and desolation left little room for those calm and mature inquiries and reflections which must ever precede the formation of a wise and well-balanced government for a free people. It is not to be wondered at, that a government instituted in times so inauspicious, should on experiment be found greatly deficient and inadequate to the purpose it was intended to anwer.

This intelligent people perceived and regretted these defects. Still continuing no less attached to union than enamoured of liberty, they observed the danger which immediately threatened the former and more remotely the latter; and being persuaded that ample security for both could only be found in a national government more wisely framed, they, as with one voice, convened the late convention at Philadelphia, to take that important subject under consideration.

This convention, composed of men who possessed the confidence of the people, and many of whom had become highly distinguished by their patiotism, virtue, and wisdom, in times which tried the minds and hearts of men, undertook the arduous task. In the mild season of peace, with minds unoccupied by other subjects, they passed many months in cool, uninterrupted, and daily consultation; and finally, without having been awed by power, or influenced by any passions except love for their country, they presented and recommended to the people the plan produced by their joint and very unaninous councils.

Admit, for so is the fact, that this plan is only <u>recommended</u>, not imposed, yet let it be remembered that it is neither recommended to <u>blind</u> approbation, nor to <u>blind</u> reprobation; but to that sedate and candid consideration which the magnitude and importance of the subject demand, and which it certainly ought to receive. But this (as was remarked in the foregoing number of this paper) is more to be wished than expected, that it may be so considered and examined. Experience on a former occasion teaches us not to be too sanguine in such hopes. It is not yet forgotten that well-grounded apprehensions of imminent danger induced the people of America to form the memorable Congress of 1774. That body recommended certain measures to their constituents, and the event proved their wisdom; yet it is fresh in our memories how soon the press began to teem with pamphlets

and weekly papers against those very measures. Not only many of the officers of government, who obeyed the dictates of personal interest, but others, from a mistaken estimate of consequences, or the undue influence of former attachments, or whose ambition aimed at objects which did not correspond with the public good, were indefatigable in their efforts to persuade the people to reject the advice of that patriotic Congress. Many, indeed, were deceived and deluded, but the great majority of the people reasoned and decided judiciously; and happy they are in reflecting that they did so.

They considered that the Congress was composed of many wise and experienced men, That, being convened from different parts of the country, they brought with them and communicated to each other a variety of useful information. That, in the course of the time they passed together in inquiring into and discussing the true interests of their country, they must have acquired very accurate knowledge on that head. That they were individually interested in the public liberty and prosperity, and therefore that it was not less their inclination than their duty to recommend only such measures as, after the most mature deliberation, they really thought prudent and advisable.

These and similar considerations then induced the people to rely greatly on the judgment and integrity of the Congress; and they took their advice, notwithstanding the various arts and endeavours used to deter them from it. But if the people at large had reason to confide in the man of that Congress, few of whom had been full tried or generally known, still greater reason have they now to respect the judgment and advice of the convention, for it is well known that some of the most distinguished menbers of that Congress, who have been since tried and justly approved for patriotism and abilities, and who have grown old in acquiring political information, were also members of this convention, and carried into it their accumulated knowledge and experience.

It is worthy of remark that not only the first, but every succeeding Congress, as well as the late convention, have invariably joined with the people in thinking that the prosperity of America depended on its Union. To preserve and perpetuate it was the great object of the people in forming that convention, and it is also the great object of the plan which the convention has advised them to adopt. With what ropriety, therefore, or for what good purposes, are attempts at this particular period made by some men to depreciate the importance of the Union? Or why is it suggested tha three or four confederacies would be better than one? I am persuaded in my own mind that the people have always thought right on this subject, and that their universal and uniform attachment to the cause of the Union rests on great and weighty reasons, which I shall endeavor to develop and explain in some ensuing papers. They who promote the idea of substituting a number of distinct confederacies in the room of the plan of the convention, seem clearly to foresee that the rejection of it would put the continuance of the Union in the utmost jeopardy. That certainly would be the case, and I sincerely wish that it may be as clearly foreseen by every good citizen, that whenever the dissolution of the Union arrives, American will have reason to exclaim, in the words of the poet: 'FAREWELL! A LONG FAREWELL TO ALL MY GREATNESS.'"

PUBLIUS

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION FAILS TO OPEN

PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1787.

THE convention of delegates from the 13 states, due to assemble here today to consider ways and means for strengthening the faulty Articles of Confederation, failed to open for want of a quorum.

Gen. George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the colonial military forces in the late Revolutionary War, led the handful of delegates, who have come in during the last few days, to the State House, where it was formally noted that a majority of the states were not represented. It was agreed that the delegates would adjourn from day to day until a quorum was obtained.

Gen. Washington, who was elected by the Virginia Legislature as one of the 10 delegates to represent his State, said that only the delegates of Virginia and Pennsylvania are present in sufficient numbers to constitute state representation. Several delegates from North Carolina and Delaware are also present. While there is no assurance that every state intends to be represented, the feeling is general among the delegates now here that the bad weather has delayed many who have been assigned to the convention.

The arrival yesterday of the widely respected hero of the late war was the occasion of much celebration, notwithstanding that it was the Sabbath. A troop of horsemen, the City Light Dragoons, rode out the pike to the south to Chester, from which point it escorted Gen. Washington to the city. Bells were rung, and an artillery salute was fired as the procession moved along crowded streets.

The honored guest went first to Mrs. House's, one of the genteel boarding houses, but upon the renewal of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morris of their invitation to have Gen. Washington as their guest, he removed his bags to their three-story brick residence, generally said to be the finest in the city. His first call was upon Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Philadelphia's venerable first citizen. Wherever the General went, crowds gathered to salute him.

The trip from Mount Vernon required virtually four days, Gen. Washington leaving his estate on the Potomac, shortly after sunup on May 9. Many other delegates have a much greater distance to come and will be on the road from two to three weeks, depending on the weather in the sections which they must cross. James Madison, also a member of the Virginia delegation, reporting the failure to open the convention on time to Thomas Jefferson, now in France, said that there is "less punctuality on the outset than was to be wished."

The 30-year-old father of the convention idea, Alexander Hamilton of New York, is among those present. He proposed such a meeting in 1780 when he was only 23 years of age. Little attention was paid to the suggestion at first, but problems of trade finally impelled the calling of a convention at Annapolis last September. The Annapolis convention in turn called the assembly which was scheduled to open today, the hope being that a more representative attendance could be obtained.

LATE ARRIVALS ESTABLISH A QUORUM.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1787.

WITH the belated arrival of the South Carolina delegation and two additional New Jersey delegates, a quorum of states was finally achieved today at the Constitutional Convention. The assembly promptly organized, unanimously electing Gen. Washington as its presiding officer.

The seven states now represented are Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, North Carolina, Delaware, New Jersey and South Carolina. Those states which either do not have representatives present or do not have a sufficient number to constitute a majority of their delegates are Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maryland, Georgia and Rhode Island.

Gen. Washington's election to the convention's presidency was proposed by Robert Morris, Pennsylvania delegate and his host in Philadelphia. The nomination was to have been by Dr. Benjamin Franklin, but the bad weather kept the 81-year-old diplomat, publicist and inventor at home. As might have been thought of as a competitor for the chair, the nomination of Gen. Washington by another member of the Pennsylvania delegation came "with particular grace," as Delegate James Madison phrased it.

After his election, the General was escorted to the rostrum by Mr. Morris and John Rutledge, South Carolina delegate, who seconded the motion to make the choice unanimous. On being seated, Gen. Washington thanked the convention for entrusting the presidency to him and asked the delegates to be charitable toward the unintentional mistakes which he probably would make in presiding over the important business to which they had been assigned. The modest tone recalled his acceptance of the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army 12 years ago. On that occasion he said he did not regard himself as equal to the responsibility placed upon him.

The first action after Gen. Washington's response was to elect Maj. William Jackson, who is not a member of any state delegation, as secretary. Nominated by Alexander Hamilton, 30-year-old delegate from New York, Maj. Jackson defeated William Temple Franklin, proposed by James Wilson of Pennsylvania. Gen. Washington then appointed Mr. Hamilton, George Wythe of Virginia and Charles Pinckney of South Carolina to draw up rules for conducting the convention's business. The only other business of the short session was the appointment of doorkeepers.

Although much of the movement toward separation from England centered in the New England area, it is a notable fact that Rufus King of Massachusetts is the only delegate present from that part of the country. He has informed Jeremiah Wadsworth of Connecticut that the situation is particularly embarassing and has urged that other delegates be hurried to Philadelphia.

RADICAL PLAN FOR NEW GOVERNMENT PROPOSED.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1787.

A REVOLUTIONARY plan for a new system of government for the 13 states was submitted to the Constitutional Convention today by Gov. Edmund Randolph of Virginia with the plea that "the present opportunity of establishing peace, harmony, happiness and liberty not be suffered to pass away unimproved."

Embodied in 15 resolutions, the plan, which proposes the establishment of a central government with three branches, executive, legislative and judicial is so far beyond the mere strengthening of the Articles of Confederation for which the convention was called that it took many delegates by surprise.

In contrast to the present weak Continental Congress, there would be, if Gov. Randolph's plan should be adopted and in turn accepted by the states, a strong National Legislature with two branches, empowered to pass laws to meet all situations in which the several states are "incompetent" or in which the harmony of the Nation as a whole might otherwise be "interrupted."

The Randolph plan proposes that this National Legislature shall have the power to invalidate any and all state laws which it finds to be in conflict with the adopted Constitution. The first branch of the Legislature would be elected by the people and the first branch in turn would elect the second. Representation in the legislative branch would not be equally by states, but on a basis of the number of free inhabitants or personal property. The executive would be chosen by the legislative branch.

As many delegates were quick to see, the plan which the Virginia Governor has set before the convention would, in all probability, reduce the importance of the individual states. The framer of the plan himself said that what was needed was "a more energetic government."

After Gov. Randolph's plan was presented to the convention, Charles Pinckney, 29-year-old South Carolina delegate, submitted a second plan, which he said was "grounded on the same principles" as that of the Virginian.

Unwilling to take up these radical proposals so soon after receiving them, the delegates voted to resolve the convention into a Committee of the Whole tomorrow for the purpose of taking "into consideration the state of the American Union." The Randolph and Pinckney drafts were then referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Although the first plan was submitted by Gov. Randolph, the system of government which it proposes is known to be the joint handiwork of the members of the Virginia delegation. Gen. Washington, James Madison, Col. George Mason, John Blair, George Wythe and Dr. James McClurg, the other Virginia delegates, took part in the consultations, and agreed on the general outlines of the plan. Gov. Randolph, an accomplished public speaker, was the delegation's own choice as the member to present the resolutions to the convention.

Patrick Henry, who made the stirring anti-British speech containing the words, "Give me liberty or give me death!", was to have been a member of the Virginia delegation, but he declined the commission to serve, as did Gen. Richard Henry Lee and Thomas Nelson, also appointed by the Virginia Legislature last December.

ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE BY LEGISLATURE APPROVED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1787.

THE Constitutional Convention, now functioning as a Committee of the Whole, today adopted Gov. Edmund Randolph's resolution providing for the election of the Chief Executive of the proposed National Government by the National Legislature. With 10 states now represented on the floor, only Pennsylvania and Maryland voted against this method of choosing the executive.

The debate over the resolution, nevertheless, brought out strong sentiment for election of the executive by the people, notwithstanding the fact that in only three states are the Governors now popularly chosen. James Wilson, Pennsylvania delegate, who declared his belief in popular election, proposed that the people choose electors and that these electors in turn be entrusted with the election of the executive.

• • •

How long the executive should serve was also debated but there was such a variety of ideas among the delegates that no headway was made toward settlement of the question. Nathaniel Gorham of Massachusetts, lately president of the Congress of the Confederation, presided over the debates. He was elected chairman of the Committee of the Whole when the convention assumed that status three days ago.

It is now apparent that the convention will, in all probability, do much more than revise and strengthen the Articles of Confederation. The day the delegates began to operate as the Committee of the Whole they approved, with only Connecticut opposed and New York divided evenly, Gov. Randolph's basic proposition that "a National Government ought to be established consisting of a supreme legislative, executive and judiciary."

The implications of this are evident to individual delegates who are opposed to any steps which may lead to the impairment of the independence of the states, so recently freed from England by a long and costly war. Pierce Butler, South Carolina delegate, immediately asked Gov. Randolph to "show that the existence of the states cannot be preserved by any other mode than a National Government." Delegates George Read of Delaware and Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts also expressed doubt as to the necessity or desirability of proceeding on a basis which would open the way for the adoption of an entirely new form of government.

• • •

Other resolutions proposed by Gov. Randolph, calling for a "National Legislature" with two branches and the election by "the people of the several states" of the members of the "first branch," have also been approved. A two-chamber Legislature would be in accordance with the practice in 11 states, only Pennsylvania and Georgia having one-chamber bodies.

On the vote, only the Pennsylvania delegation opposed the two-chamber plan. It is generally believed that this was in reality a friendly concession to the one-chamber preference of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, member of that delegation and, at the age of 81, by many years the oldest delegate in attendance.

The arrival of delegates from Georgia and Maryland has brought to 11 the number of states with representation. The New Hampshire Legislature voted to participate and has chosen delegates, but they have not as yet set out for the convention. Rhode Island has taken no notice of the proposal of the Annapolis convention that the current assembly be held, and there is little reason to believe that this smallest of the states will have any part in the deliberations.

SAGA OF THE STARS & STRIPES

1776 January 1, first flag of United Colonies—the Grand Union flag—is raised on Prospect Hill, in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

First American fleet set sail flying Grand Union flag as ensign. Junior Officer John Paul Jones is purported to have hoisted banner.

March, Grand Union flag becomes first American flag to be raised over captured foreign fort in the Bahamas.

April, under Grand Union colors, an American ship defeats an enemy vessel for the first time.

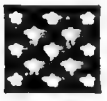
June, ancestors of Mrs. Elizabeth Griscom Ross Ashburn Claypoole [Betsy Ross] claim Betsy made first Stars and Stripes in this month for delegates of a flag committee which included General George Washington, in Philadelphia.

July 4, independence is declared by Continental Congress.

November 16, first foreign salute is given an American flag—the Grand Union flag flying from the brig *Andrea Doria*—by governor of the Island of St. Eustatius, in the Dutch West Indies.

"United Colonies" becomes "United States."

1777 June 14, 13 Stars and Stripes design



is adopted by Continental Congress as official flag of the United States:
Delaware (Constitution ratified: December 7, 1787)
Pennsylvania (Constitution ratified: December 12, 1787)
New Jersey (Constitution ratified: December 18, 1787)
Georgia (Constitution ratified: January 2, 1788)
Connecticut (Constitution ratified: January 2, 1788)
Massachusetts (Constitution ratified: February 6, 1788)
Maryland (Constitution ratified: April 28, 1788)
South Carolina (Constitution ratified: May 23, 1788)
New Hampshire (Constitution ratified: June 21, 1788)
Virginia (Constitution ratified: June 25, 1788)
New York (Constitution ratified: July 26, 1788)
North Carolina (Constitution ratified: November 21, 1789)
Rhode Island (Constitution ratified: May 29, 1790)

July 2, Stars and Stripes is displayed for the first time, aboard the U.S.S. Ranger, *at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, by Captain John Paul Jones.*

August 16, a version of Stars and Stripes is flown at Battle of Bennington, Vermont, where colonial forces are victorious. Bennington flag is oldest known Stars and Stripes still in existence.

August 30, first report of the congressional resolution creating the Stars and Stripes is printed in *Pennsylvania Evening Post.*

1778 February 14, Stars and Stripes receives first recognition by a foreign nation (third salute afforded an American flag), aboard ship commanded by John Paul Jones, from French Admiral La Motte Piquet in Quiberon Bay, near Brest, France.

April 24, in battle off the English coast John Paul Jones' ship *Ranger* defeats British man-of-war *Drake*, permitting Stars and Stripes to be raised victoriously over a defeated enemy for the first time.

1780 *May 25, in letter to Board of Admiralty, Francis Hopkinson claims to have designed Stars and Stripes and asks financial remuneration for same. His request is later denied by Congress.*

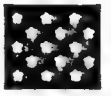
1781 October 19, British General Charles Cornwallis surrenders to George Washington at Yorktown, Virginia, to end hostilities of Revolutionary War. The Stars and Stripes is present.

1782 Great Seal of United States is designed and approved by Congress.

1783 Spring, Continental army receives first official issue of Stars and Stripes, to be carried in the field.

1787 September 30, Stars and Stripes makes first round-the-world voyage aboard ship *Columbia*, sailing from Boston to Boston, returning home August 10, 1790.

1794 January 13, Stephen R. Bradley bill passes



Congress after a year's struggle, altering the flag to include two new stars and two new stripes, fifteen in all, in recognition of the states of Vermont (admitted: March 4, 1791) and Kentucky (admitted: June 1, 1792) to be effective May 1, 1795.

1800 November 17, Stars and Stripes is raised over Capitol building in Washington, D.C., where Congress meets for first time after moving seat of federal government from New York City.

1805 April 27, Stars and Stripes flies for the first time over an Old World fort, at Derna, Tripoli, during war with Barbary Coast pirates.

1812 May, a log schoolhouse on Catamount Hill, Colrain, Massachusetts, is claimed to have been the first school to fly the flag.

U.S. government meat inspector in Troy, New York, named Sam Wilson, gives birth to nickname "Uncle Sam."

1813 March 5, first American flag flown in battle in the Pacific is carried by frigate *Essex*, commanded by Captain David Porter. *Essex* sailed around Cape Horn to be first American man-of-war in that ocean.

1814 September, young lawyer named Francis Scott Key composes "The Star Spangled Banner" after witnessing Battle of Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland. Printed first as a poem in Baltimore *Patriot* (September 20), it was later put to music "Anacreon in Heaven."

His Majesty's Crown Forces

To: All Crown Forces

From: Bruce D. Collins
Hon. Major-Commanding
H.M. 47th Reg't. of Foot

February 4, 1987

Gentlemen and your Ladies,

I have been asked by the Living History Association to form and organize the Crown Forces under a command structure to establish itself as a viable fighting force.

What I would like to see is a total organization of All Crown Forces! This organization would consist of British Regulars, Highlanders, German, Loyalist Units with Royal Artillary and Native Americans. If I have nrglected to mention any other type of Crown Force, it is by error and error alone.

This organization will be family oriented. Strict attention will be given to women and children in regards to role playing. Women and children are welcome to paticipate as camp followers, but it is my desires to utilize them on the field as well.

In regards to the command structure, I am looking at rotating Department Command per event. As an example all German units would come under a departmental commander during an event. That Commander would be one of the CO's of the German units selected by the German units for the event. He would turn his unit over to his Second-In-Command for that event. At the next event another Co would be picked from the department an so on, giving each unit CO a chance to command the whole. This would be simular for each department.

I believe this idea deserves some merit and consideration by all. This organization being set up through the L.H.A., it is my intentions of having this force available for other organizations.

I am seeking your response to this subject, and await your reply. It is my hope of seeing this happen. With your asistance it will. Some of you may know me or have heard of me. It is for the mutual benefit of all that I make this proposal. I would appreciate you filling out the response questionaire as soon as possible. Thank you.

The first official meeting of the Crown Forces will be held on the weekend of May 1st this year, at the L.H.A.'s Historin's Convention being held at the HQ's in Wilmington, Vermont.

It is my hopes of seeing you there!

With a continuing interest in the movement, and in

His Majesty's Most Faithful Service,

I remain,
Obediently yours,

Maj. Bruce D. Collins
Commanding-
H.M. 47th Reg't. of Ft.

His Majesty's Crown Forces

RESONSE QUESTIONAIRE

Please return to:

Major Bruce D. Collins

Commanding -
H.M. 47th Reg't. of Foot
36 Ash Street
Cohasset, Mass. 02025

Unit or Individual Name & Rank _____

Contact Name _____ Home Phone (___) _____

Address _____

_____

TYPE of UNIT :

British ____ Grenadiers ____ Light Infantry ____ Battalion ____

Highlander ____ German ____ Loyalist ____ Ranger ____ Roy. Art. ____

Native American _____ Other _____

Unit Breakdown : No. of Officers ____ Muskets ____ Music _____

Artillary _____ Camp Fo;;ower ____ Other ____

1. Do you have 18th Century Camp Equipment (Please List). _____
2. Would you like to be assigned to the Officers Staff? _____
3. Please list any spealty you may have that you would like to do. _____
4. Any Comments. _____

THANK YOU !

Where the word "don't" is used on early American flags, during the Revolution and the War of 1812, it appears without the apostrophe, as in "Dont Tread On Me" on the rattlesnake flags and "Dont Give Up the Ship" on Captain Oliver Hazard Perry's flag.

1818 April 14, third, and final, flag resolution is passed by Congress and signed into law by President James Monroe, largely as a result of the efforts of Representative Peter H. Wendover of New York. Hereafter only the number of stars in the union will be changed with the admission of a new state; the number of stripes will remain fixed at thirteen.

July 4, stars in flag increase to twenty with admission of Tennessee (June 1, 1796), Louisiana (April 30, 1812), Indiana (December 11, 1896), Mississippi (December 10, 1817), and Ohio (de facto statehood only as of March 1, 1803) to Union.

1819 July 4, twenty-first star is added when Illinois joins the Union on December 3, 1818.

1820 July 4, admission of Alabama (December 14, 1819) and Maine (March 15) as states brings star total to twenty-three.

1822 July 4, Missouri becomes twenty-fourth state (admitted August 10, 1821) and twenty-fourth star in canton.

1824 March 17, William Driver, captain of brig *Charles Doggett*, nicknames American flag "Old Glory," at Salem, Massachusetts.

1836 July 4, Arkansas' admission to Union on June 15 brings total of stars to twenty-five.

1837 July 4, twenty-sixth star is added with admission of Michigan (January 26).

1845 July 4, Florida (admitted: March 3, 1845) becomes twenty-seventh star.

1846 July 4, twenty-eighth star is added after admission of Texas (December 29, 1845).

1847 July 4, Iowa's admission to Union (December 28, 1846) raises star total to twenty-nine.

1848 July 4, Wisconsin becomes thirtieth star. (admitted: May 29, 1848)

1851 July 4, California is admitted to the Union (September 9,1850) and a thirty-first star is added.

1853 July, Stars and Stripes is displayed for first time in Japan, at Bay of Jeddo, when American navy lands there. It is also later unfolded at the signing of Treaty of Yokohama (March 1854), which opens Japanese ports to world after 200 years of "closed-door" policy.

1858 July 4, Minnesota (admitted: May 11, 1858) becomes thirty-second star.

1859 July 4, Oregon's admission to Union (February 14) adds thirty-third star to canton.

1861 July 4, thirty-fourth star is added after admission of Kansas (January 29, 1861).

March 4, provisional government of the newly organized Confederate States of America accepts Stars and Bars design as its official flag.

April 12, secession of eleven Southern states from the Union and opening of hostilities against Federal troops at Fort Sumter in harbor at Charleston, South Carolina, leads to Civil War. Movements to alter Stars and Stripes to exclude

Rebel states begins, but Union President Abraham Lincoln successfully thwarts all attempts to tamper with flag.

Summer, design presented by Southern General Pierre G. T. Beauregard becomes Rebel Battle flag, but is never officially accepted by the Confederate congress.

1863 May 1, Confederate congress approves a second flag design. Nicknamed "White Man's Flag," it too closely resembles a flag of truce to be carried in battle.

July 4, admission of West Virginia (June 20, 1863) occasions addition of thirty-fifth star to union.

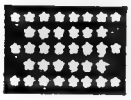
1865 March 4, a third flag design is accepted by Confederate congress, but this is little more successful than the second design.

April 9, Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrenders to Union General Ulysses Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

April 14, Stars and Stripes are ceremoniously raised over Fort Sumter once again. The same flag as the one under which the fort was surrendered in 1861 is used.

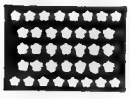
April 14, Lincoln is assassinated by John Wilkes Booth. He dies the next day.

July 4, a thirty-sixth star is added to the union with admission of Nevada (October 31, 1864).



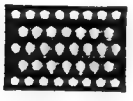
1866 An American flag made of material produced in this country flies for the first time over the Capitol in Washington, D.C. Until 1865, when Congress placed a duty of over 400 per cent on bunting, American banners were sewn from bunting manufactured in foreign lands.

1867 July 4, Nebraska (admitted: March 1, 1867) becomes thirty-seventh star.



1871 November 10, explorer Sir Henry M. Stanley, commissioned by the *New York Herald*, carries Stars and Stripes into African interior for the first time, as he searches for and finds Dr. David Livingstone, at Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika. His casual greeting, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume," was to become almost more famous than the two men themselves.

1877 July 4, a thirty-eighth star is added for Colorado (admitted: August 1, 1876).



1885 June 14, Bernard J. Cigrand, schoolteacher in Fredonia, Wisconsin, arranges for his students to observe June 14 as the flag's birthday, and is later given credit for helping to establish Flag Day, though the movement becomes nationwide after that.

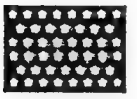
1890 July 4, number of stars in the union jumps to forty-three, when North and South Dakota, Montana, and Washington are admitted in November 1889, and Idaho is admitted July 3, 1890.

1891 July 4, Wyoming (admitted: July 10, 1890) becomes forty-fourth star.

1892 September 8, "The Pledge of Allegiance," written by Francis Bellamy, is first published in *The Youth's Companion*, a popular nineteenth-century magazine for boys and girls, largely as a result of the efforts of James B. Upham.

1896 July 4, Utah is admitted (January 4) and a forty-fifth star is added to the union.

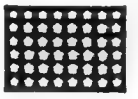
1908 July 4, Oklahoma (admitted November 6, 1907) becomes forty-sixth star.



1909 April 6, Admiral Robert E. Peary plants American flag at North Pole.

1911 September 7 to November 5, C. P. Rogers carries American flag aloft with him in first transcontinental airplane flight (interrupted by landings) from New York to Pasadena, California. Trip takes eighty-two hours and four minutes.

1912 July 4, admission of New Mexico (admitted: January 6) and Arizona (admitted: February 14) brings total stars in canton to forty-eight.



1923 June, National Flag Conference meeting in Washington, D. C., refines "The Pledge of Allegiance" to read "the Flag of the United States," instead of "my Flag," and a year later further changes it to read: "the Flag of the United States of America."

November 11, the world's largest flag is unfurled by the J. L. Hudson Company, one of the nation's largest department stores, located in Detroit, Michigan. It measures 235 by 104 feet, with each star six feet tall and each stripe eight feet wide. Altogether, its three-quarter-ton bulk is sufficient to make 611 flags, five by eight feet each. A crew of fifty-five men is required to handle it, and its wooden packing case, alone, weighs 250 pounds. (A second version of this flag made its debut June 14, 1949; a third on March 2, 1960, when two new stars were added.)

1931 March 3, President Herbert Hoover signs into law an act of Congress designating "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the national anthem.

The exact shades of color to be used in the flag were specified in 1934; in 1960 they were slightly modified. A dark blue and cardinal red are specified. Numbers 70075 and 70180 in the Standard Color Card of America, published by the Color Association of the United States, give the exact shades.

1937 May 7, Pennsylvania becomes first state to recognize June 14—Flag Day—as a legal holiday.

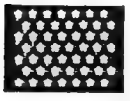
1942 Congress officially adopts "The Pledge of Allegiance."

1954 Words "under God" are added to "The Pledge of Allegiance."

1956 June, National Institute of Dry Cleaners initiates a free flag-cleaning campaign called "New Glory for Old Glory." During the first two weeks of June, most dry-cleaning establishments will clean an individual American flag free of charge if its owner will fly it on Flag Day.

1958 September 2, an American flag will be provided by the Veteran's Administration to drape the casket of any honorably discharged veteran. The flag, generally obtained by the undertaker from the nearest post office, is presented to the next of kin, or a close friend, at an appropriate moment in the burial service.

1959 July 4, Alaska (admitted: January 3) becomes forty-ninth star.



1960 July 4, star total reaches its present-day number of fifty with admission of Hawaii to the Union (August 21, 1959).

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A Prayer for February

I pray heaven to bestow
the best of blessings
on this house
and all that hereafter
inhabit it.
May none but honest
and wise men
ever rule under this roof.

—John Adams (1735-1826)

When John Adams, our second President, moved into the newly built White House in November 1800, he wrote these words in a letter to his wife, Abigail. They have since been inscribed in marble and set in the mantelpiece of the White House State Dining Room, for all to see—a prayer for all to remember.

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clothing, and supplies became more and more evident. The need for a single governing entity was obvious to certain Americans.

Alexander Hamilton of New York was one of those to call for a new Constitution in 1780. Hamilton was only 23 years old when he first proposed a convention to rewrite the Articles, but his words fell on deaf ears. Hamilton was one of Washington's aids during the War. He had seen Washington and the troops suffer, needing clothing, supplies, and weapons. The winter at Valley Forge burned in his memory. The states were supposed to respond to the call under the Articles of Confederation. However, there wasn't any way to require them to respond. It's a wonder we won the War!

It wasn't until six years later, when problems of interstate trade became unbearable for some of the states, that a meeting was held to discuss that issue. The meeting in Annapolis, Maryland, in September 1786, just 200 years ago this month, saw 12 delegates from five states (Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York, New Jersey) gather to talk trade. Notice Maryland did not send any delegates.

The Articles had no means of preventing one state from taxing the goods shipped in by another state. Because of the success of working out the problems, the delegates became convinced that some serious alterations in the Articles were needed.

What evolved was a resolution calling on all 13 states to send delegates to Philadelphia in May 1787, to facilitate a

It took some of the delegates three and four weeks to make the trip. As a result, when it came time to convene the Convention on May 14, 1787, it was formally noted that a quorum was not yet present. The delay turned out to be an advantage. Those present had morning sessions of discussion. James Madison took notes and from those notes wrote The Virginia Plan.

It wasn't until 11 days later, when the South Carolina delegation and two New Jersey delegates arrived that a quorum was achieved, and the Convention could begin.

Only seven states of the 13 were represented. Three New England states Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut--were represented by just one man, Rufus King of Massachusetts. Seventy-four delegates were named, fifty-five attended.

In terms of experience and professional training, the delegates represented a cross-section of the most capable men in the country----the cream of the crop! Two were college presidents, three were or had been college professors, four had studied law in England, 31 were members of the legal profession, several of them being judges, nine had been born in foreign countries and knew the oppressions of Europe from experience; 28 had served in Congress, and most of the others had served in State legislatures; 19 had served in the Army, 17 as officers, and 4 on Washington's staff. The average age was 43 years old.

Two men of eloquence were missing, but the Convention felt their influence. John Adams was in London, Thomas Jefferson in Paris, arranging treaties of commerce and foreign loans and

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Speech by Elizabeth Rohn

to the Montgomery County Federation of Women's Clubs

30 September 1986

Imagine you are in Colonial America and picture with me the Boston Tea Party, Paul Revere's Ride, Lexington -- the shot heard 'round the world. The Colonies were closely united when the Declaration of Independence was signed. They wanted to be free of England and every person was willing to make the supreme sacrifice -- and many did.

The States now had to form a government and fight a war. The Articles of Confederation were written in 1777. Each state was protective of its sovereignty. So the Articles of Confederation were written more like a trade agreement among friendly nations than within a single country. The wording of the Articles, "The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other ....." speaks volumes as to the extent the states wanted to maintain their separate sovereignties.

As early as 1780, three years after the Articles were written and still a year before the war was won, there were calls for a stronger central government. As the war continued, problems of depending upon individual states to provide troops,

smoother flow of interstate trade.

The writing of the Constitution has been called the "miracle at Philadelphia". It was!. For the last thing many Americans wanted in 1787 was a strong central government. They had just fought a bloody revolution to throw off a despotic government that ruled from London and they weren't eager to establish a new one ruling from New York, Philadelphia, or Virginia. No less an American than Patrick Henry of Virginia refused to attend the Convention, saying "I smelt a rat."

Rhode Island refused to send any delegates at all. Rogue Island, as the state was called, declared herself independent before the Declaration of Independence. She also would not ratify the Constitution until the other states started treating her like a foreign country. Independent was her middle name.

George Washington, hero of the American Revolution, was selected as one of Virginia's 10 delegates. Because of personal circumstances, he was almost prevented from attending. His brother had recently died, his mother and sister were seriously ill and Poor old George, was in such pain from rheumatism, he couldn't sleep at night. He strapped one arm to his body, so that the stage coach ride wouldn't hurt so much. In this day of automobiles and jet travel, it hard to believe , but it took Washington four days to travel to Philadelphia from Mount Vernon.

Benjamin Franklin, at 81, had difficulty attending even though Philadelphia was his home. Four trustees from the local prison carried him in a sedan chair to the Convention each day.

24

2) Each state was to be allowed one vote. 3) Polls were taken of individual delegations, but only one vote per state and the polls were not to be recorded. This was done so if a delegate changed his mind, he would not be embarrassed. 4) Each delegate could speak only twice on each issue. 5) Reading of newspapers, books or documents was not allowed when someone was speaking. 6) All remarks were addressed to the President of the Convention. This was done so that personalities would not enter into issues.

Writing a document did not come easy. Remember each state was jealous of their independence. Why----each state was printing its own currency, which caused terrible problems with interstate commerce. After four days of getting no where, Governor Edmund Randolph of Virginia presented the "Virginia Plan". Rather than amending the Articles of Confederation, the proposal describes a completely new organization of government, with a national executive, a national judiciary and a national legislature of two branches: the first branch (the representatives) to be elected by the people, the second branch (the Senators) to be elected by the first branch .

The idea was staggering in its scope, especially when one considers the mood of the nation at the time. Such a government was not possible under the Articles of Confederation. States with small populations were convinced they would be swallowed up by the likes of Virginia or Pennsylvania, the most populous states at the time, since populations would be used to determine

How many Presidents? James Wilson of PA wanted a single strong President operating within a strict framework of limited power. Governor Randolph of VA wanted 3 Presidents, each representing a section of the country. How should the President be elected?. The Virginia Plan recommended that he be elected by the House and the Senate. It was decided to have each State select special electors -- our Electoral College. There was more discussion on this one issue than any of the others--over 60 ballots were taken. How long should the President serve? Hamilton wanted a life term. As you know, it was settled with a four year term. Should a President serve more than one term? Who should be a referee to see that the Constitution is enforced according to the original intent. As you know, the Supreme Court is that body. The abuses of judicial power in recent year has clearly demonstrated the need for judicial reform.

Tempers raged and tempers flared over these issues during that long hot summer in Philadelphia. Old people said it was the worst summer since 1750. One French visitor wrote home that at each inhaling of air, one worries about the next one. The slightest movement is painful.

Commerce was the biggest problem, but there were others. The war debt still hung heavy; states found their credit failing and small hope for improvement. Prosperity remained a local matter, boundaries of state borders were in dispute. New Jersey had her own customs service, nine states had their own navies. Virginia had even ratified the peace treaty with England

attempting to persuade the countries -- France, Holland and others -- that we could be trusted to meet obligations and pay debts.

Picture Philadelphia, Independence Hall, the end of May, hot, humid, uncomfortable. Most of the men had to pay tHeir own travel expenses, plus per diam. The States didn't provide money for them. But they were full of expectation and dedication. They knew that the world was watching them. Would the former colonies of England succeed as a nation?

The delegates were fairly well settled on a chairman or president of the Convention. Since Pennsylvania and Virginia had the largest delegations, it was assumed both would seek to have one of their members selected as president. But the Pennsylvania delegation was ready to accept the nomination of George Washington. In fact, the dean of the Convention, old Benjamin Franklin was to nominate Washington. However, foul weather kept Franklin from attending that session, so Robert Morris of Philadelphia did the honors.

Robert Morris was a close friend of Washington's. Washington was his house-guest during the four month convention. Morris was a wealthy merchant and raised money and borrowed money for Washington's Army during the Revolutionary War. In the years ahead, he would make some bad investments and he went to prison for not paying his debts. He died a poor man.

A number of interesting rules were adopted by the Convention. 1) All proceedings were to be in secret. No Press.

representation in the legislature.

The delegates knew that whatever they proposed would have to be carefully analyzed and debated. They would have to justify abandoning the Articles of Confederation to the Congress.

To gain some appreciation of the debating, which was done, consider some of their thorny issues. Should the central government be a federation of the States or a national government of all the people. It ended with a combination of both. Which powers should be entrusted to the central government? Twenty powers were delegated reserving all others to the States. Should the national legislature be one large House of Representatives or should there also be a Senate? The role of the Senate, it was decided, was to represent the States as sovereign institutions and protect their States rights. Then, the Senators were not to be elected by the people, but appointed by the state legislatures. This element on balance was lost when the 17th Amendment was passed requiring Senators to be elected rather than have them appointed as representatives of the individual states.

Should the House of Representatives be based on total population, including slaves? The South said yes. It was later determined that direct taxes should be allocated to the States on the basis of population. Should the count include slaves? Here the south said no! Finally, the South agreed to have slaves counted as 3/5 in each case. This was a compromise between representation and taxation. All references to slavery and its effects were abolished by the 14th Amendment.

separately. The States were marvelously ingenious at devising mutual retaliation. Agreement and compromise seemed impossible.

Some delegates left in disgust. Two of New York's delegates went home, leaving Alexander Hamilton as the state's only delegate. In fact, he left later, but returned before the convention adjourned.

It was during this quarreling and heated debating on June 28th, that Benjamin Franklin made his famous plea for prayer. During his motion, he said, "I have lived, Sir, a long time, and the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth -- that God governs in the affairs of men." Later in the statement, he said , "If a sparrow cannot fall to the ground unseen by Him, is it probable an empire could arise without His aid?"

I hope you can understand why we call our Constitution's signing "the miracle at Philadelphia". I believe it was divinely inspired. On Monday, September 17, 1787, 38 of the 55 original delegates solemnly met in the east room of Independence Hall for the signing. Because a few delegates still had some significant reservations, Franklin asked that the Constitution be signed by the majority of each delegation so they could say it was by "unanimous consent" of the States represented. This was done. Three delegates did not sign and one was the man who presented the "Virginia Plan", Governor Edmund Randolph. Their objection, the Constitution did not include a Bill of Rights.

As the delegates were signing, James Madison carefully

watched each of them. When Franklin signed, Madison wrote: "The old man wept." As the last of the delegates were signing, Franklin referred to a picture of the sun on the back of George Washington's chair. He said: "I have often in the course of the session....looked at that sun behind the President without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting. But now at length, I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not setting sun."

SWEEPING POWERS AUTHORIZED FOR LAWMAKERS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1787.

THE convention assembled here to strengthen the Articles of Confederation has proceeded still further beyond its call by approving, as the Committee of the Whole, Gov. Edmund Randolph's plan for a national judiciary.

Although there was no debate yesterday on the idea of a supreme court, a controversy developed today over the accompanying plan to create inferior tribunals. John Rutledge, South Carolina delegate, declared that state courts should be empowered to decide the right of appeal as any other arrangement would be "an unnecessary encroachment on the jurisdiction of the states."

"Revolt at such encroachments," if attempted, was forecast by another member of the South Carolina delegation, Pierce Butler, who said that the people would not bear innovations of that character. Judge Roger Sherman, Connecticut delegate, argued against inferior national courts as an unnecessary expense in view of the existing state courts.

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The chief defender of inferior national tribunals was James Madison, Virginia delegate, who declared them essential to counteracting local state prejudices. He said that "an effective judiciary commensurate to the legislative authority was indispensable." James Wilson, Pennsylvania, and others quickly came to Mr. Madison's support, with the result that a motion was carried to empower the National Legislature "to institute inferior tribunals" should a need be found for them in the future.

It appears that a division may develop over adoption of the proposal for popular election of the members of the first chamber of the National Legislature. The sweeping resolution to empower the National Legislature to act "in all cases in which the separate states are incompetent or in which the harmony of the United States may be interrupted by the exercise of individual legislation" carried without dissent. This action reflects the widespread dissatisfaction with the ineffective Congress of the Confederation.

Mr. Wilson's proposal for "a national executive to consist of a single person" has been approved, but opinion is divided over whether this executive should have absolute or limited veto power. Eight of the 13 states vest the lawmaking power in the hands of the legislators, but misuse of the legislative authority has been common. Dr. Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania is among those who oppose an absolute veto. Temporarily the delegates have approved a limited veto with the Legislature empowered to override the executive by a two-thirds majority in each branch.

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Uniformity of procedure is lacking from the 11 state delegations. Virginia permits three of its seven delegates to form a quorum, while Pennsylvania, which also has seven, requires four for a quorum. North Carolina, New Jersey and Delaware all have five delegates and require three for a quorum. Massachusetts has four and requires three, but Georgia and South Carolina, also with four, permit two delegates to constitute a quorum. The Connecticut delegation regards one of its three members as a quorum, the New York delegation two of its three and Maryland's one of its five. When a delegation divides evenly, its vote does not count.

A variety of occupations are represented, including farming, medicine, the law and trade. Many delegates have served in the Congress of the Confederation and more than 20 are veterans of the Revolution. Altogether 74 were nominated to attend, but the attendance is only about two-thirds of that number.

Among the unofficial duties assumed by some of the younger delegates — the average age of the whole assembly is somewhat in the 40s — is a guardianship over Dr. Franklin on his tavern visits after sessions. It is feared that this kindly but talkative elder statesman will say more than he should to chance listeners.

DISPUTE OVER REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATURE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1787.

A HEATED controversy between representatives of the large and the small states broke out today as the convention assembled in the State House here for the purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation. Postponement of action on whether the old equality of suffrage of the states which prevails in the Congress of the Confederation should be continued prevented an open split, but a sharp division among the delegates is now declared and will have to be faced sooner or later.

Addressing the convention as the Committee of the Whole, Delegate William Paterson of New Jersey vigorously opposed proportional representation in the new National Legislature on the ground that it would strike at the very existence of the smaller states. Virginia, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, the three large states, would control the new Government if representation should be proportional, he said. The New Jersey delegate vehemently declared that his state would rather "submit to a monarch, to a despot, than to such a fate."

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The issue was joined when Delegate James Wilson of Pennsylvania replied with equal frankness. Asserting that it was unreasonable to expect New Jersey to have "the same right or influence in the councils of the nation with Pennsylvania," he declared he would never confederate on the principle proposed by Delegate Paterson.

There is also disagreement over the national judiciary. The proposal for "one supreme court" was approved by the Committee of the Whole without debate, but the idea of national "inferior courts" is being much opposed.

Delegate John Rutledge of South Carolina startled his colleagues by announcing that these inferior courts would be "an encroachment on the jurisdiction of the states" against which there would be revolt. He and his fellow South Carolinian, Pierce Butler, contend that the right of appeal from the state courts to the "one supreme court" would be sufficient to "secure the national rights and uniform judgments." Temporarily, the matter has been compromised by providing for such "inferior courts" as the National Legislature institutes.

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Having lost on election of members of the first branch of the National Legislature by the state Legislatures, the small-state delegates are now striving to obtain election of members of the second branch, the Senate, by the Legislatures. This may carry, as many delegates, including Edmund Randolph of Virginia, urge, "control of the democratic branch" through a check in the Senate.

The delegates have also temporarily given the National Legislature the power to knock out state laws "contrary, in its opinion, to the Articles of Confederation." Delegates Charles Pinckney of South Carolina and James Madison of Virginia sponsored the motion, which they declared to be "absolutely necessary" to a perfect union.

The delegates have settled down to a lengthy stay. A number of them are writing for their families to come to Philadelphia for the summer. Word of the convention is at last beginning to get out. Delegate Madison today wrote to Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, now in Paris, that "there can be no doubt that the result will in some way or other have a powerful effect on our destiny."

SMALL-STATE GROUP TEMPORARILY DEFEATED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1787.

FURTHER contention between the delegates from the large and small states and an attempt by Dr. Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, oldest delegate present, to placate the opposing groups, marked the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, in session here, during the last three days.

Following bitter debate, the small-state group stands defeated, temporarily at least. The equal suffrage basis on which the states are now represented in the Continental Congress under the Articles of Confederation has been discarded, at the insistence of the delegates of the large states.

If the present recommendation of the

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convention, acting as a Committee of the Whole, is finally adopted, representation will be according to population in both branches of the National Legislature of the new Government. The only difference will be that members of the first branch (the House of Representatives) will be elected by the people, while the members of the second branch (the Senate) will be chosen by state Legislatures.

The vote on this was 6 to 5, which shows how narrowly the convention is divided on the large-state, small-state question. Delegates Roger Sherman and Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut, leaders of the small-state cause, were defeated, 6 to 5, on their motion to grant each state one vote in the Senate. This gave Alexander Hamilton and James Wilson, delegates from New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, their opportunity to push through, by the same vote, the proposal for proportional representation in both chambers.

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Much disturbed by the controversy, Dr. Franklin, who enjoys the confidence of both factions, poured oil on the rolling water with a plea for harmony which was read for him by Delegate Wilson. Reminding the delegates that they were sent to Philadelphia "to consult, not to contend with each other," the 81-year-old inventor, diplomat and man of letters said frankly that "declarations of a fixed opinion, and of determined resolutions never to change it, neither enlighten nor convince us."

He mentioned no names, but it was obvious that the remarks of the genial elder statesman were directed at the leaders of both groups, who had said that their states would never confederate on any principle of representation other than their own.

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This conciliatory move brought a gesture of good will from the large states in the presentation of a plan to allow the counting of two-thirds of the slaves toward the population upon which representation is to be based. Only New Jersey and Delaware voted against this, Delaware by necessity, since its delegates are under instructions to oppose any plan for changing the present system of equal representation.

Eleven of the 13 states are now represented, and a twelfth, New Hampshire, is expected soon. Its delegates have been chosen and are on their way. Rhode Island is still ignoring the convention.

As time permits, the delegates are seeing the sights of Philadelphia. Gen. George Washington, president of the convention, is among those who have visited the botanical garden of William Bartram, widely known for its exotic shrubs and plants.

BREAK-UP OF CONVENTION NOW APPEARS PROBABLE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1787.

THE convention of delegates assembled here to revise the Articles of Confederation today was close to the point of dissolution. With the presentation of the so-called New Jersey plan by Delegate William Paterson, the issue between the large-state and small-state groups is directly joined. The convention cannot now escape deciding whether it is to construct a new framework of government or merely strengthen the existing charter, as was the original plan.

Fearing invasion of the rights of their commonwealths by a strong national government, the delegates from the small states are now attempting to substitute the New Jersey plan for the Virginia plan, advanced by Delegate Edmund Randolph soon after the convention resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole. They are willing to "revise, correct and enlarge" the Articles of Confederation in order to establish a government which can "preserve the Union," but they demand the safeguard that no power of Congress shall be exercised without the assent of the states.

There can be no question that this accords with the understanding of most people as to what was to be done at the convention. Had it been presented in place of the Virginia plan for a strong national government on May 29, the Committee of the Whole would have proceeded differently the last weeks. But much has happened since that date; many delegates now see no harm in consolidating the states into a national union.

If the new Congress is constituted along the lines now approved by the Committee of the Whole, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts will be in a position to dominate the lawmaking. These three states will have 13 of the 28 members of the Senate, as membership in the second chamber, like that in the first chamber, or House of Representatives, is planned on a proportional representation basis. Delegate Luther Martin of Maryland contends that this promises to place the entire Government under the control of the three large states.

Whether Virginia, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts would so use this power could be known only from experience, but there can be no question that the possibility is now a prospect. Thus far, the Committee of the Whole has approved election of the President by Congress, appointment of the Judges by the Senate, and voiding by Congress of state laws not in harmony with the Union. If the three large states control Congress, they will in turn control the executive and the judiciary.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin's plea for tempered statements from the opposing groups has had little effect. The convention had not much more than heard the elder statesman's appeal when Delegate John Dickinson of Delaware said the small states "would sooner submit to a foreign power than be deprived of equality of suffrage and thereby be thrown under the domination of the larger states."

Reporting to Gov. Caswell by letter, the delegates from North Carolina have informed the people of their State that the convention is attempting to traverse "a very large field" without "a single straight or eligible road that has been trodden by the feet of nations." What remains to be seen is whether the convention will break up over state rivalries before this "large field" can be crossed.

STRONG CENTRAL AUTHORITY URGED BY HAMILTON.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19, 1787.

A BRILLIANT and convincing speech by Delegate James Madison of Virginia in favor of the large-state plan of proportional representation in Congress and a strong national government today held the close attention of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, in session here. At the conclusion of the address, the Virginia or large-state plan was approved, seven states against three with Maryland divided, after which the Committee of the Whole was dissolved and the 19 resolutions of Delegate Edmund Randolph of Virginia once more were reported to the convention.

The all-important vote, which determined whether the convention should seek to establish a new government or merely revise the failing Articles of Confederation, came on a motion that the Randolph resolutions "should be adhered to as preferable to those of Mr. Paterson." The latter resolutions, proposed by the outstanding New Jersey delegate, represented the small states' fear of possible invasion of their present rights.

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New Jersey, New York and Delaware were the only states to vote no. Georgia, which has less than 60,000 population and so belongs numerically among the small states, voted with Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Virginia, the larger states. This reflects Georgia's expectation, due to its size, to develop into one of the most populous states.

A speech which literally dumbfounded the convention was made yesterday by Delegate Alexander Hamilton of New York, who at the age of 30 is one of the youngest in attendance. Declaring frankly, that he did not approve either plan, he said what was needed was a much stronger government than even that proposed by Randolph.

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The youthful New Yorker urged that the President and Senate be chosen to serve, not for stated periods, but as long as their behavior was good. He also proposed that governors of the individual states be appointed by the national Government. Hamilton said he thought "the British Government the best in the world" and he "doubted much whether anything short of it would do in America."

The Hamilton plan was respectfully received, but there is no reason to believe that it will be taken seriously. It was not referred to any committee. Its proponent won the admiration of his fel-

low-delegates when he said that the crisis was too serious to permit "scruples to prevail over the duty of every man to contribute his efforts for the public safety." But, as Dr. William Samuel Johnson of Delaware said, "The gentleman from New York is praised by all but supported by no gentleman."

The problems of the convention are beginning to be appreciated by the press and the public. The Boston American Herald today said: "To form a generous plan of power for 13 states certainly requires the most consummate wisdom. The same hands that laid the foundation of the temple of liberty are again employed in this arduous task; may they be enabled to finish the fabric and bring forth the headstone with triumphant shoutings."

Gen. George Washington, who is back in the chair of the presiding officer with the dissolution of the Committee of the Whole, spoke at the quarterly dinner of the Sons of St. Patrick last night in the City Tavern.

CLEAVAGE BETWEEN FACTIONS WIDE AS EVER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1787.

THE nationalist, or large-state group, which was successful in having its plan for a central government approved by the Constitutional Convention's Committee of the Whole, has made a concession to the small-state group in adopting the name "United States," proposed by the latter.

Delegates in both groups recognize that the change from "National" to "United States" is only an alternation of words and that the system of government remains as endorsed by the Committee of the Whole. Nevertheless, there is general satisfaction that the new name, sponsored by Delegates Ellsworth of Connecticut and Gorham of Massachusetts, small-state and large-state men, respectively, has been approved.

Fundamentally, the cleavage between the opposing factions is as wide as ever. The word "national" as describing the Government was no sooner abandoned than small-state men denounced the plan for a national executive, legislature and judiciary, now before the convention following committee endorsement. Delegates Lansing of New York, Martin of Maryland and Sherman of Connecticut made the strongest speeches.

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The possibility of an eventual compromise was hinted by Delegate Sherman. Referring to the vigorous opposition of the small-state group to proportional representation in both branches of the national legislature, now approved by the committee, he said that "if the difficulty cannot be otherwise got over," he would favor two branches, with proportional representation in one and state equality in the other.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin's plea for harmony and co-operation has been taken up by Delegate George Mason of Virginia, wealthy Potomac landowner and, at 62 years, one of the older members of the convention. After Delegates Lansing and Martin had stirred the convention by their sharp denunciations of the three-department plan, Mr. Mason calmed the session by saying:

"Though some have expressed much warmth on this and former occasions, I can excuse it, as the result of sudden passion, and hope that, although we differ in particular points, if we mean the good of the whole, our sense, upon reflection, will keep us from spreading our discontents further."

Mr. Mason is opposed to the recording of votes of state delegations on issues as they come up. It is his belief that if only the results were recorded, the proceedings would be more flexible, as individual delegates would then be freer to change their minds.

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The convention is held by some to be having a harmful effect upon the sitting Congress under the Articles of Confederation. Delegate Gorham is one of several who have received complaints that officers and members of Congress have left New York, where the session is being held, under the impression that anything Congress may do probably will be undone by the convention. Nathan Dane of New York has issued a statement saying that "industry, peace and the habits of the people" are being affected.

The weather is unseasonably warm, a fact which kept down attendance last night at the Opera House entertainment for the benefit of Americans held captive by Algerian pirates. Some delegates were present, but the majority, including Gen. Washington, stayed away chiefly for fear of becoming overheated.

LENGTH OF LEGISLATIVE TERMS CAUSES DISSENSION.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1787.

THE troublesome question of the length of the terms of members of the National Legislature, on which almost every delegate had his own ideas, was settled today as the Constitutional Convention began its second month of deliberations. After much debate, it was agreed to propose two-year terms for members of the first branch and six-year terms for the second branch, one-third of the latter to expire every two years.

In adopting these terms, the convention disregarded its own recommendations, made as the Committee of the Whole, dissolved on June 19. These recommendations were for three-year terms for Representatives and seven-year terms for Senators.

The one-year term for members of the first branch was widely supported, and had there been any change from the terms adopted, it would have been to that. Delegate Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts made a strong plea for the one-year term, declaring annual elections to be "the only defense of the people against tyranny." This reflected the New England use of the annual session of the popular assembly to keep the Royal Governors in check in colonial times.

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The most scholarly delegate, James Madison of Virginia, argued with much force for three-year terms. He contended that terms of at least that length would be required for Representatives to obtain a knowledge of the needs of states other than their own. Madison, joined by Edmund Randolph of Virginia and Richard Spaight of North Carolina, favored seven-year terms for Senators.

Judge Roger Sherman, delegate from Connecticut, who rose from a shoemaker's bench to the mayoralty of New Haven, joined Gerry in vigorous support of the one-year term. "Representatives ought to return home and mix with the people," Judge Sherman said in what some delegates have begun to call his "New England cant." If they remained at the seat of government for long periods, they would, he said, "acquire habits of the place, which might differ from those of their constituents."

Young Alexander Hamilton of the New York delegation, who amazed the convention early this week by proposing that the chief executive and members of the second branch serve so long as their behavior was good, urged longer terms. Asserting that "frequency of elections tended to make the people listless to them and to facilitate the success of little cabals," he said the consequent evil results were "complained of in all the states." Senators now serve five years in Maryland, four in New York and Virginia, three in Delaware, two in South Carolina.

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Charles Pinckney, 30-year-old delegate from South Carolina, made a memorable speech yesterday on the future of the nation as he saw it. Pointing to the peculiarly favorable position of the country, he said it should enable every citizen to enjoy "an equal power of arriving at the supreme office." It should also extend to them "all the blessings of civil and religious liberty, capable of making them happy at home."

Capt. Jonathan Dayton of New Jersey has arrived and is now seated. His father was named a delegate but preferred to stay behind the counters of his flourishing general store. The son, who is only 27 years old and has the reputation of being a gay blade, was sent by the father, largely, so it is said, to part him from his New Jersey associates.

DISSOLUTION LOOMS AFTER HEATED DEBATES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1787.

THE Constitutional Convention was dangerously close to dissolution today. So many bitter words have passed between the members of the small-state and large-state groups during the last three days that a reconciliation of differences over the basis of representation in the National Legislature seems very remote, if not impossible.

The crisis was precipitated two days ago, when Delegates John Lansing of New York and Jonathan Dayton of New Jersey, two of the youngest of the delib-

berators, placed before the convention a motion to reverse the action of the Committee of the Whole in favor of representation according to population in both branches of the Legislature.

After hours of heated debate, made more acrimonious by oppressive heat, this proposal, in so far as it affected the first branch, or House of Representatives, was voted down yesterday, six states to four. The line-up was exactly as it was two weeks ago in the Committee of the Whole. All discussions during the intervening fortnight did not change a single delegate's position.

When the weary delegates halted their wrangling today, a compromise proposal providing equal representation in the second branch, or Senate, was on the floor by the motion of Delegate Oliver Ellsworth. It was the third time one of Connecticut's delegates had suggested a compromise to retain equal representation in one branch.

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How the states will line up when the question is put to a vote is problematical. The small-state group has been most active in behalf of equal representation in the second branch since the close vote of 6 to 5 for representation according to population in the Committee of the Whole on June 11. If Maryland again votes with the small-state group and one of the large states should change its vote, the compromise will go through. But whether the compromise passes or fails, the side which loses may very well decide to withdraw.

The debate could hardly have had a worse beginning than that provided by Delegate Luther Martin of Maryland, chief spokesman of the debtor cause. Martin bored the convention with a long, diffuse harangue, which ran three hours one day and then was continued the next. Fatigue and disgust showed on the face of even those who agreed with him, while the nationalist group made no attempt to hide its complete displeasure. Boiled down, what he said was that the "general Government" should do more than preserve the states, which, equally sovereign, should retain an equal vote.

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Today's session opened with a motion by Judge David Brearly, delegate from North Carolina, to have Gen. George Washington, president of the convention, write Gov. Sullivan of New Hampshire urging the attendance of New Hampshire's delegates. The motion was defeated, the feeling being general that if New Hampshire and Rhode Island do not want to participate, no effort should be made to persuade them.

Eighty-one-year-old Dr. Benjamin Franklin failed in an attempt to get the convention to approve opening prayer at each session. The delegates were much impressed by his dignified argument that lack of prayer was reflected in the dissensions, but decided not to follow his advice. Reasons were fear of giving the impression that prayer was made necessary by internal strife, desire not to offend Quakers and lack of funds to pay preachers.

DEADLOCK CONTINUES; COMMITTEE SEEKS COMPROMISE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1787.

THE menacing deadlock between the large- and small-state groups over the mode of representation in the National Legislature remained unbroken as delegates to the Constitutional Convention adjourned today in observance of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, signed here 11 years ago, but a possible way out of the impasse was indicated with the election of a committee to formulate a compromise.

There was little expectation, however, that much would come from the deliberations of the special committee. The debate today, like those of the last two weeks, was exceedingly warm and anything but conducive to adjustment of the sharp differences. Moreover, some of the leading delegates were left off the committee. Dr. Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania was chosen, but neither James Madison nor Gov. Edmund Randolph of Virginia received enough votes to be among the 11.

James Wilson of Pennsylvania is another leading delegate who was not elected. Luther Martin of Maryland, who agonized the convention with a diffuse, two-day speech against a strong national government early in the week, is one of the small-state conferees.

It became evident yesterday that compromise was the only possible alternative to dissolution. With representation according to population already approved in the first branch of the Congress, a vote on the motion of Delegate Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut for equal representation in the second branch resulted in a tie. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North and South Carolina voted aginst the motion, while New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland voted for it. Georgia's vote was divided, preventing a decision.

Chance played a notable role in producing this ineffective division. Delegate William Pierce of Georgia, who left for New York a few hours before the vote for the purpose of fighting a duel, would have voted for proportional representation had he been present. This would have placed the Georgia delegation in the large-state group.

Another opponent of equal representation, Delegate Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer of Maryland, arrived on the floor after the vote had been taken. His presence would have divided the vote of Maryland equally to give the vote to the large-state group, five states to four with two states divided.

When the vote on the basis of representation in the Senate resulted in no decision, two of the South Carolina delegates, Gen. Charles C. Pinckney and Charles Pinckney — second cousins — proposed election of the compromise committee. Gouverneur Morris, present for the first time since May 30, then took the floor, but disappointed his hearers by delivering an elaborate, poorly timed speech favoring life tenure in the Senate as the only means of making it independent.

Gen. Washington, convention president, is sitting for portrait painters in spare moments. Yesterday the British artist, Robert Pine, touched up a portrait painted two years ago, and today the late Revolutionary commander sat before Charles Wilson Peale, who plans to bring out a mezzotint for public sale this autumn.

An elaborate round of Independence Day dinners, patriotic addresses and military drills will occupy the delegates tomorrow.

REPRESENTATION DISPUTE TEMPORARILY SETTLED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1787.

THE most bitterly disputed issue which the Constitutional Convention has had to face — the basis of representation in the second branch of the National Legislature — was temporarily adjusted today with a preliminary ballot in favor of allowing each state one vote.

This small-state faction victory came on a motion to approve the third proposition of the compromise plan brought in day before yesterday by a special committee elected when the convention had become deadlocked by the refusal of both large- and small-state groups to yield. While the action may be rescinded, there can be no denying that it brightens the prospect for continuation of the convention, whose very existence has been threatened with dissolution for more than two weeks.

The second proposition of the compromise plan, namely, that the first branch, or House of Representatives, shall have the power to originate all bills for raising or appropriating money and for fixing salaries, such bills not to be altered or amended by the second branch, was adopted yesterday, after heated debate, five states to three.

New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland and North Carolina — all small states — voted for it. Pennsylvania, Virginia and South Carolina were opposed, while Massachusetts, New York and Georgia were evenly divided. The Virginia and Pennsylvania votes reflected the adamant opposition of the leading nationalists, James Madison and James Wilson, to any compromise.

The first proposition suggested by the compromise committee, representation according to population in the first branch, each state to have one representative for every 40,000 inhabitants, was approved in essence before the attempt to stave off precipitate adjournment. It was after the convention had approved proportional representation in the House, six states to four, but voted without result on representation in the Senate, five states to five, with Georgia divided, that the compromise committee was elected as a last hope.

Whether the convention is able to complete and submit a constitution for ratification by the states, the compromise plan itself is a tribute to the conciliatory genius of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, senior delegate. The holiday meetings

of the committee were secret, but it is known that the motion to compromise was put by the 81-year-old former printer, author, inventor, philanthropist, statesman, diplomat and scientist. From the first, he has sought to harmonize the conflicting interests.

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This city, scene of the signing of the Declaration of Independence 11 years ago, celebrated the anniversary in gala fashion, with music and bell-ringing. James Campbell, barrister, who delivered the main oration at the Calvinist Church, addressed himself particularly to members of the convention. Urging delegates to preserve the new liberties, he envisioned "the stately fabric of a free and vigorous government rising out of the wisdom of the convention." A century in the future, he could see, he said, "millions of free men covering the shores of our rivers and lakes with all the arts and enjoyment of civilized life."

Festive parties, with many delegates present, were held at the City Tavern, Eppel's, Gray's Ferry, Wigwam, Fishhouse and Lilliput on the New Jersey shore.

NEW YORK DELEGATES QUIT CONVENTION HALL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1787.

THE many troubles of the convention which is trying to write a Constitution for the 13 states were increased materially today by the abrupt departure of two of New York's three delegates, Judge Robert Yates and John Lansing. As Alexander Hamilton, New York's other delegate, has not attended the convention for a fortnight, the fifth most populous state, with its 340,000 inhabitants, is now without representation.

The situation with respect to the New York delegates reflects both dissension within the delegation, which was chosen last winter by the New York Legislature, and the collective opposition of the three members, for different reasons, to the trend of the convention. No one takes seriously the explanation that today's defection was to enable the departing delegates to attend the opening of the courts in New York.

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Hamilton, who is only 30 years old, doubtless the strongest nationalist to come to the convention, left in mortification when it became evident that every vote of the delegation on an important issue would be split with Lansing, 32 years old, and Yates, 49, voting against him. Yates, who is widely known for his incisive anti-British articles, written under the pen name of Rough Hewer, has opposed even the revision of the Articles of Confederation. It is known he will be against ratification of a constitution for a national government, should differences be patched up enough to submit one.

Lansing, a former mayor of Albany, likewise has favored continuing the broken-down Articles of Confederation, but made less impression on the convention in doing so. Not once during the six weeks of the attendance did he take the floor for a speech. His most notable action was to join with Capt. Jonathan Dayton of New Jersey, youngest delegate, to ask the convention to reverse the Committee of the Whole's vote for proportional representation in both branches of the National Legislature. This motion precipitated the crisis over the basis of representation which deadlocked the convention for two weeks.

• • •

Departure of the New Yorkers is in part made up for by the belated arrival yesterday of Daniel Carroll, Maryland's third delegate. His presence means that Maryland's vote will be cast definitely on the compromise plan reported July 5 by the Franklin committee. Up to now, the Maryland vote has been evenly divided, Luther Martin holding to the small-state point of view and Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer favoring a strong national government. Carroll is expected to side with Jenifer and thus tip the scales in the Maryland delegation for a constitution with centralized powers.

Gen. George Washington, president of the convention, is much disappointed at the strife among the delegates. Writing today to Hamilton to ask him to return, the late Revolutionary commander said he doubted whether the convention could have a favorable result and that he repented "having had any agency in the business." He described those who oppose a "strong and energetic government" as "narrow-minded politicians" or under the influence of "local views." For relief from the convention's wrangling, the hero of Valley Forge will join a comic opera dinner party arranged for tonight's performance of "Love in a Camp; or Patrick in Prussia."

"WEALTH" NOT TO BE BASIS FOR REPRESENTATION.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14, 1787.

THE deadlock over the basis of representation in the second branch of the National Legislature, which threatens to dissolve the Constitutional Convention, remained unbroken today, but the issue of property qualification for voting, almost as bitterly debated, has been settled. Nine states joined to strike the word "wealth" from the proposal to regulate the number of Representatives of the states "upon the principle of their wealth and number of inhabitants."

An adjustment of differences between the delegates who want representation equal in the Senate and those who want it on the basis of population seemed as far away as ever when the convention adjourned after defeating the motion of Charles Pinckney of South Carolina to provide each state with a specific and unequal number of votes in the second chamber. Four states voted for the motion, but six opposed it. Outwardly, the convention appears to be not much further along than it was a month ago.

• • •

There are indications, however, that favorable developments may be forthcoming. With most of the proposals of the Compromise Committee acted upon, there is an undercurrent in favor of establishing a government even though every delegate may be opposed to certain features of it. This spirit is not one of true conciliation, but rather reflects the fear of what would probably be the result of dissolution of the convention.

Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts is typical of those who are willing to compromise for this reason. He said today that, while the compromise report was not wholly to his liking, he would agree to it as it stood rather than throw it out altogether. Caleb Strong, also from Massachusetts, announced that "if no accommodation takes place, the Union itself must soon be dissolved." Because of this, he said, he "was compelled to give his vote" for the compromise of Dr. Benjamin Franklin and the special committee of conciliators.

Those delegates who are willing to compromise must overcome the opposition of some of the convention's leaders if they are to be successful. James Madison of Virginia and James Wilson of Pennsylvania stand unmoved by all the arguments for compromise, which they regard as fundamentally wrong in principle. Rufus King of Massachusetts prefers to do nothing rather than allow the states equal votes. He says it would be "better to submit to a little more confusion and convulsion than to submit to such an evil."

• • •

The belated arrival of Daniel Carroll not only means that Maryland's vote will no longer be evenly divided by the differences between Luther Martin and Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer; it doubles the number of Catholic members of the convention. Religious faiths are now represented as follows: Episcopalian 15, Presbyterian 10, Congregationalist 9, Quaker 3, Catholic 2, Methodist 1 and Huguenot 1. The church affiliation of 14 delegates is not known, but there are no avowed atheists among the delegates.

Dr. Franklin has just received a two-headed snake, preserved in liquid in a large glass bottle, from one of his many scientific correspondents. In exhibiting it to his fellow-delegates, he invites them, with a twinkle in his eyes, to speculate on what would happen if the snake were alive and one head elected to go on one side of a tree and the other head chose the other side, and neither head would come back or give way to the other.

TO BE CONTINUED IN FUTURE ISSUES

SUGGESTIONS FOR DINING OUT

1. A few that are close and good. Within 5-10 minutes, easy to find and in a variety of price ranges.

A. At Airport Marriott- corner of Island Road & Essington Ave. 215-365-4150. 2 restaurants: 1 elegant with great food, but not expensive. 1 good food, moderate prices.

B. At Penrose Plaza - corner of Island Road & Lindbergh Blvd.
   1. Gepetto's Pizza & Restaurant 215-492-1400 small, informal, good food and sandwishes esp. Italian.
   2. Roy Rogers) predictable fare
   3. Burger King)

C. Walbers' on the Delaware 215-521-3636. Taylor Ave & Delaware River, Essington, Pa. Take 95 south to 420 South, cross over Essington Ave. and follow signs to a panoramic river view and good seafood and beef dishes.

II. A Few That are Worth Traveling For:

A. About 20-30 minutes from Ft. Mifflin in Center City, Philadelphia
   1. City Tavern 215-923-6059 2nd & Walnut Sts. Originally built in 1773 this 18th century tavern reproduction provides classic American dining in a colonial setting.
   2. Dickens Inn. 215-928-9307. Head House Square in 2nd. st. between Pine & Mombard. Country cuisine in a restored 18th century coaching inn complete with Dickensian prints.
   3. Moshulu. 215-925-323 . Penn's Landing at Chestnut St. & Delaware Ave. Dine aboard an 80 year old tall masted ship on the Delaware complete with good food and cozy atmosphere.

B. About 45 minutes to 1 hour from Ft. Mifflin.
   1. Valley Green Inn. 215-247-3450. Valley Green Rd. & Wissahickton Creek. Established in 1683, this wonderful small restaurant in Fairmount Park is a little off the beaten track, but worth finding. Any colonial would fee right at home here.
   2. Pace One Restaurant and Country Inn. 215-459-3702. Thornton Pa. Another "off the main road" establishment (off Rte 322 West) which is housed in a 250 year old barn. Take 95 S to 322 West. Call for specific directions.

C About 1 to 2 hours from Ft. Mifflin.
   1. Dilworthtown Inn. 215-399-1390. Old Wilmington Pike & Brinton Bridge Rd. Authentic 18th century inn, complete with eleven fireplaces and French and continental cuisine. (a bit further west off of 322, call for directions).
   2. Coventry Forge Inn. 215-469-6222. Coventryville, North Chester County, Pa.. North and west of Philadelphia, this inn built in 1717 features French cuisine. It is located 15 miles west of Valley Forge. Call for directions.
   3. Chadds Ford Inn. 215-888-7361. Rts 1 & 100, Chadds Ford, Pa. Near Longwood Gardens and the Brandywine River Museum, this inn has been a country dining tradition since 1736.
   4. General Lafayette Inn. 215-828-5880 or 215-248-3014. 646 Germantown Pike, Lafayette Hill, Pa. Built in 1732, the Inn has been serving "spirits and vitals" for over 200 years. Call for directions.
   5. William Penn Inn. 215-699-9272. Rte 202 & Sumneytown Pike, Cwynedd, Pa. Classic country restaurant in operation since 1714. Call for directions.
   6. Picket Post . 215-525-8716. 100 Old Gulph Road, Gulph Mills, Pa. Once Aaron Burr's headquarters, this small candlelit dining spot has an American menu and is closed on Sundays. Call for directions

The Living History Association, Inc.

National Headquarters · Box 578 · Wilmington, Vermont · 05363

President
Capt. James A Dassatti
802 464 5569
Executive Director
Col. A G Wurzberger
802 464 5102
Chairman of the Board
Capt. Andler Alexander
203 745 2797

1987 YEAR OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Elected to the Board
For Two Years

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203-745-2797

Salvatore Tarantino
77 Seaside Avenue
Stamford, CT. -6902
203-348-9537

Ruth Bernier
178 Glendale Road
Southampton, MA. 01073
413-527-4470

Lance Kozikowski
275 Ripley Hill Road
Coventry, CT. 06238
203-742-7207

Dan Puffer
235 Great Road
Bedford, Ma. 01730
617-275-0512

To Serve One Year More

Dave Bernier
178 Glendale Road
Southampton, MA. 01073
413-527-4470

Brad Bobb
20 Aldine Park
Nyack, N.Y. 10960
914-358-3843

Joe Periera
10 Maple Street
Taunton, MA. 02780
617-823-4055

Joanne Reagles
Wilderness Road Box 72 C
North Clarendon, VT. 05759
802-775-1294

Alternates to the Board

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RFD 1 Box 614
Center Barnstead, N.H. 03225
603-776-7561

Richard Longo
5 Hale Street
Dover, N.H. 03820

Victor Cantoni
334 Court Street
Plymouth, MA. 02360

1987 REVOLUTIONARY WAR EVENTS.

March 14	Westminster Massacre. Seth Warner's Regt. Westminster, Vt. Coalation afterwards.
April 24 - 26	Brigade of the American Revolution. School of the Soldier. New Windsor Cantonement, Newburgh, N.Y.
May 1-3	Living History Association Historians Convention Wilmington, Vt. Featuring Classes, a School of the Soldier and a School of the Artillery.
May 22-24	Encampment and Battle at Johnson Hall, Johnstown, N.Y. Tentative
May 29-31	Remsen Day Battle and Encampment Queens, N.Y. Revolutionary War & Civil War.
June 19-21	Battle of Monmouth, Monmouth Battlefield Park, N.J. Jersey Line and British Brigade. Biggest Event of 1987. Living History Association Members. Contact T. S. Isaacs
June 26 - 28	Living History Association Encampment. Ceremonies and Battle, Old Deerfield, Ma.
July 10-12	Living History Association 200th Anniversary of the Battle of Hubbardton, Hubbardton Battlefield Hubbardton, VT.
July 10-12	18th Century Tactical Weekend , 3rd. Annual.. Whitehall, N.Y.
July 24-26	Pembroke, Mass. Bicentennial Battle and Encampment, Living History Association proposes to attend as a Brigade.
July 31- August 2	Living History Association / Old Fort Mifflin Historical Society. Celebration of the Constitutional Convention 1787-1987. Philadelphia, Pa.
August 14-16	Putnam Park Battle & Encampment Putnam State Park, Reading, Conn. 2nd. Continental Light Dragoons & Living History Association
September 4-6	Battle & Encampment, Fort Griswold Groton Conn. Tentative
September 4-6	Warren Stevens Rogers' Rangers leave from Crown Point, N.Y.
September 11-13	Muster at Harrison Inn, Southbury, Conn. Battle & Encampment. Living History Association.
Saptember 18-20	Battle & Encampment, Berkley, Mass. Living History Association 3rd. Bristol County Militia.
September 25-27	Must in the Mountains, Mount Washington, N.H. Upper Cohaas Picket Company
September 25-27	Sudbury Colonial Craft Fair, Longfellow's Wayside Inn, Marlboro, Mass. Sudbury Co.'s of Minute & Militia
October 2-4	Old Stone Fort Days, Battle & Encampment Schoharie, New York.
October 9-11	Time Line Event. Living History Association Event. All Time periods are encouraged to attend. To be held at the New England Plantation Interpretive Village Site, Wilmington, Vt. For an invitation write to: Living History Association, P. O. Box 578 Wilmington, Vermont. 05363
October 31	Rogers Rangers' return to Fort #4.
November 1-2	Battle & Encampment. Old Fort #4 Association. Living History Association supported.
November 6-8	Living History Association Annual General Membership Meeting. Nomination of four Board of Director positions. Wilmington, Vermont.
November 13-15	Battle & Encampment, Old Fort Miflin Philadelphia, Pa. Living History Association Memcers.

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National Headquarters· ·Box·578· ·Wilmington,Vermont· ·05363

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NOTICE TO THE MEMBERSHIP

In the December 1986 issue of the Journal, an anonymous notice regarding a safety violation at Putnam Park (CT) in August of 1986 was posted, which was followed by a draft letter of support for the park manager.

Investigation into this allegation of a safety violation has determined that there is no basis in fact. The event, or scenario, described can only be labeled fanciful at best. Although the overall intent of the total release was well intentioned, the immediate impact was damaging and, frankly, embarrassing. In the name of the Living History Association and the Board of Directors, I apologize to all and everyone compromised by this occurrance.

A. L. Alexander 1-20-87
Chairman
Board of Directors

II

SUGGESTIONS FOR HOTEL ACCOMODATIONS NEAR FORT MIFFLIN.
All are within 5 to 15 minutes from Ft. Mifflin by car.

Closest: At corner of Island Road & Essington Ave. right off Rte 95
Airport Marryott 215-365-4150
Embassy Suites 215-365-6600
Days Inn 215-492-0400

within 15 minutes: A little further south off Rte 95 at Rte 420 South
Airport Ramada 215-521-9600
Airport Holiday Inn 215-521-2400
Walber's on the Delaware 215-521-3636

Jan 8, 1987

Dear Al,

I've enclosed several photocopies of different sizes to use as you see fit in the JOURNAL. 1987 is the 150th anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign, which is the reason for the drawing of her. And if I can suggest a use of the 'Constitution' graphic, it would be to use it with all upcoming articles relating to the celebration. Then it would serve as a visual signpost alerting the reader.

Congratulations on the farm purchase! What a tremendous start, 117 acres! It would be impossible to dream of such a project in northern New Jersey due the high cost of land. Now is the plan to move historic houses to the site or to build new ones in an 18th century manner?

Sincerely,

Frank Cecala

Ex Dir: A special thank you to Frank for his constant supply of photos graphics that he does for the L.H.A. Frank, to answer your question, a special journal is now in the works on the N.E. Plantation.

F R I E N D S O F T H E B L U E B E L L

THE BUILDING

The Blue Bell is a building, now badly deteriorated, built of stone and stout timber that stands on a crossroad of history. Built in 1766 to serve as a tavern and place of light refreshment for travelers, it still stands, with stories and tales to tell of who we are as a nation and how we have come to be. The Blue Bell's location, on the banks of Cobbs Creek, is also the site of the first water powered grist mill in Pennsylvania, established by Swedish Governor Printz in 1646. Taken together, the site represents one of the longest continuously occupied commercial and residential centers in America.

THE ORGANIZATION

Believing the building to be of great cultural and historical significance, and its loss to be a preventable tragedy, The Friends of the Blue Bell was incorporated in February of 1985 with the purpose: "to lease, utilize, preserve, restore and maintain the historic Blue Bell Tavern and surrounding area for the cultural and educational enrichment of the Delaware Valley."

THE GOAL

The organization's goal is to return the Blue Bell to a functional role in the Philadelphia community. It is envisioned as a self-sustaining historical landmark, a focus of civic pride and neighborhood activity, and a service facility for residents and tourists alike.

BE A FRIEND!!! WEAR A FRIENDSHIRT!!! FOR DETAILS CALL 365-5927

John and Jan Reigis
c/o 7101 Grays Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa. 19142

Drawing by Alvin Holm, AIA

Journal # 23
Paid for by the Fort Mifflin Historical Society, Inc.

The Constitution 1787-1987

Dedicated to all Americans who appreciate their Colonial Heritage

CONSTITUTIONAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

1 ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE # 2 CEREMONIAL COMITTEE
3 COMMAND & STAFF

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA JULY 30-31 - AUGUST 1-2

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P.O. BOX 578
WILMINGTON, VT 05363
(802)464-5102

1 & # 2 JIM & ISABEL MOSETTER
FORT MIFFLIN
4335 OSAGE AVENUE
PHILADELPHIA,PA 19104
(215)382-1719

2 GEN THOMAS NOLAN
ARDEN, NY 10910
(914)351-2796

3 MAJ GEN DAVID BERNIER
COMMANDER
178 GLENDALE ROAD
SOUTHAMPTON, MA 01073

2 MRS RUTH BERNIER
WOMEN
178 GLENDALE ROAD
SOUTHAMPTON, MA 01073
(413)527-4470

2 & # 3 COL BRAD BOBB, ADJ
20 ALDINE PARK
NYACK, NY 10960
(914)358-3843

#1 SCRIBE RAYMOND DAY
7 PINE HILL AVENUE
CHELMSFORD, MA 01824
(617)256-6798

2 COL MELVIN ZAREFSKY
H.C.A.R
24 MULFORD PLACE
HEMPSTEAD, NY 11550
(516)489-7543

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2 SUSAN CIFALDI
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ELLINGTON, CT 06029
FYFE MASTER
(203)872-2866

2 & # 3 COL CHARLES McGATHA
6 SPARGO LANE
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(201)361-3918

3 COL ANDLER ALEXANDER ADJ
10 CHERYL DRIVE
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1 & # 3 COL JAMES DASSATTI
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3 COL JOSEPH PERIERA ADJ
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TAUNTON, MA 02780
(617)823-4055

1 CAPT ROBERT "IVY" IVERSON
23 ALLEN DRIVE
VERNON, CT 06066
(203)875-1157

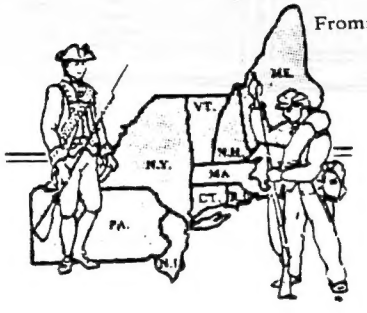
3 MAJOR BRUCE COLLINS
H M 47 th REGT OF FOOT
36 ASH STREET
COHASSET, MA 02025
(617)383-6121

3 COL SAL TARANTINO
77 SEASIDE AVENUE
STAMFORD, CT 06902
(203)348-9537

3 COL LANCE KOZIKOWSKI
275 RIPLEY HILL RD
COVENTRY, CT 06238
(203)742-7207
ARTILLERY COMMANDER

3 CAPT STANLEY HABER
19-00 JORDAN ROAD
FAIRLAWN, NJ 07410
(201)797-7887
REGISTRATION

DAVID SIMON
c/o GUILD PLAYERS TOUR
BOX 1203
BENNINGTON, VT 05201
(802)442-8442



From: Living History Assoc. Inc.
Wilmington, VT 05363

To: